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MONTANA RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

FEBRUARY 1979

INCLUDES:

R.A.D. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND ALTERNATES
SUBCOMMITTEES AND SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS



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OBJECTIVE & PURPOSE

The chief objective of the Montana State Rural Areas Development Committee is to help develop the human and natural resources of the rural areas of the state to their fullest potential by developing processes among the people for continually solving their problems. The primary function of the RAD Committee is to establish policies, provide incentives for rural areas development and to give statewide administration and direction to county and area RAD Committees.

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Life Memberships

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Gildroy, Ralph
Jarvis, Clyde
LeProwse, Bob

Sustaining Memberships

LeProwse, Bob

Associate Memberships

Patton-Davidson Feeders
Champion International Corp.
Champion Building Products
Champion Timberlands
Hoerner Waldorf

RAD Subcommittee Listings

Community Development Subcommittee
Rex Campbell, Chairman

Farm Safety Subcommittee
Roy Linn, Chairman

Forestry Subcommittee
Don Wood, Chairman

Livestock Subcommittee
Ray Woodward, Chairman

Range Management Subcommittee
Harold Simmes, Chairman

Recreation Subcommittee
Lewis E. Hawkes, Chairman

Remote Sensing Subcommittee
David Armstrong, Chairman

Soils Subcommittee
Paul Kresge, Chairman

Weed Subcommittee
Pete Fay, Chairman

Wildlife Subcommittee
Harry McNeal, Chairman

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUBCOMMITTEE

PURPOSE:

This subcommittee shall focus its attention on matters pertaining to Community Development in Montana for the purpose of:

1. Serving in a coordinating role by bringing together agencies, groups and organizations which have an interest in the development of Montana communities for the purpose of:
 - a) Identifying and documenting problems and opportunities relating to Montana communities,
 - b) Obtaining a consensus as to priority of need and documenting their findings,
 - c) Developing a plan for implementation of a program deemed appropriate through research education, legislation or other action.
2. Make recommendations to the State RAD Committee based on these findings.

MEMBERS:

Rex Campbell - Chairman
Frank Daniels
Allen Bjergo
Wallace Edland
Eldon Rice
Elwin Redding
Carl Wohlgenant
Dorothy Eck
Bill Brinkle
Pat Iman
Dave Gaarder
Irving Nelson
Dan Mizner
Tom Dundas
Ottis Hill
Ray Karr

Harold Horn
Gloria Gregg
Bob Evertz
JoAnne Lowell
Alice Emond
Irene Watt
Cari Day
John West
Mrs. Phil Donnally
Bob Schroeder
Lyall Schaffer
Van Haderlie
Jim Flynn
Gene Hawkes
Harold Fryslien
Jim DeBree

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPS:

Harvey Bryan
Carl Hoffman
Chris Johansen

FARM SAFETY SUBCOMMITTEE

PURPOSE:

This subcommittee shall focus its attention on matters pertaining to farm safety for the purpose of:

1. Serving in a coordinating role by bringing together agencies, groups and organizations which have an interest in farm safety for the purpose of:
 - a) Identifying and documenting farm safety related problems and opportunities,
 - b) Obtaining a consensus as to priority of need and documenting their findings,
 - c) Developing a plan for implementation of a program deemed appropriate through research, education, legislation or other action.
2. Make recommendations to the State RAD Committee based on these findings.

MEMBERS:

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPS:

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FORESTRY SUBCOMMITTEE

PURPOSE:

This subcommittee shall focus its attention on matters pertaining to Forestry (which includes farm forestry shelterbelts, windbreaks, sound barriers and wildlife plantings) for the purpose of:

1. Serving in a coordinating role by bringing together agencies, groups and organizations which have an interest in forestry for the purpose of:
 - a) Identifying and documenting forestry-related problems and opportunities,
 - b) Obtaining a consensus as to priority of need and documenting their findings,
 - c) Developing a plan for implementation of a program deemed appropriate through research, education, legislation or other action.
2. Make recommendations to the State RAD Committee based on these findings.

(NOTE: This subcommittee also serves as the Montana Woodland Council)

MEMBERS:

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Chester Apeland
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LIVESTOCK SUBCOMMITTEE

PURPOSE:

This subcommittee shall focus its attention on matters pertaining to Livestock Production and Marketing (which includes cattle and sheep) for the purpose of:

1. Serving in coordinating roles by bringing together agencies, groups and organizations which have an interest in the Montana livestock industry for the purpose of:
 - a) Identifying and documenting livestock-related problems and opportunities,
 - b) Obtaining a consensus as to priority of need and documenting their findings,
 - c) Developing a plan for implementing a program deemed appropriate through research, education, legislation or other action.
2. Make recommendations to the State RAD Committee based on these findings.

MEMBERS:

Ray Woodward, Chairman U.S. Livestock & Range Research Station Route 1, Box 3 Miles City, MT 59301	Mons Teigen Montana Stockgrowers Association Helena, MT 59601
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RANGE MANAGEMENT SUBCOMMITTEE

PURPOSE:

This subcommittee shall focus its attention on matters pertaining to Range Management for the purpose of:

1. Serving in a coordinating role by bringing together agencies, groups and organizations which have an interest in the range lands of Montana for the purpose of:
 - a) Identifying and documenting range-related problems and opportunities,
 - b) Obtaining a consensus as to priority of need and documenting their findings,
 - c) Developing a plan for implementation of a program deemed appropriate through research, education, legislation or other action.
2. Make recommendations to the State RAD Committee based on these findings.

(NOTE: This subcommittee also serves as the Montana Rangeland Resource Committee).

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RECREATION SUBCOMMITTEE

PURPOSE:

This subcommittee shall focus its attention on matters pertaining to recreation potential and development in Montana for the purpose of:

1. Serving in a coordinating role by bringing together agencies, groups and organizations which have an interest in the recreational developments in Montana, which would serve local citizens and tourists for the purpose of:
 - a) Identifying and documenting recreation-related problems and opportunities,
 - b) Obtaining a consensus as to priority of need and documenting their findings,
 - c) Developing a plan for implementation of a program deemed appropriate through research, education, legislation or other action.
2. Make recommendations to the State RAD Committee based on these findings.

MEMBERS:

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RECREATION SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS (CONTINUED):

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Riley Childers .
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Martha Johnson
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REMOTE SENSING SUBCOMMITTEE

PURPOSE:

This subcommittee shall focus its attention on matters pertaining to Remote Sensing for the purpose of:

1. Serving in a coordinating role by bringing together agencies, groups and organizations which have an interest in the use, management and development of Remote Sensing for the purpose of:
 - a) Identifying and documenting remote sensing-related problems and opportunities,
 - b) Obtaining a consensus as to priority of need and documenting their findings,
 - c) Developing a plan for implementation of a program deemed appropriate through research, education, legislation or other action.
2. Make recommendations to the State RAD Committee based on these findings.

MEMBERS:

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Richard Juntunen
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Paul Anderson
MERDI
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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPS:

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John Lopach
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SOILS SUBCOMMITTEE

PURPOSE:

This subcommittee shall focus its attention on matters pertaining to soils (which includes fertilizers, tillage, drainage, saline seep and all phases of soil management) for the purpose of:

1. Serving in a coordinating role by bringing together agencies, groups and organizations which have an interest in soil management for the purpose of:
 - a) Identifying and documenting soil-related problems and opportunities,
 - b) Obtaining a consensus as to priority of need and documenting their findings,
 - c) Developing a plan for implementation of a program deemed appropriate through research, education, legislation or other action.
2. Make recommendations to the State RAD Committee based on these findings.

MEMBERS:

Paul Kresge, Chairman -- Bozeman
Ralph E. Briggs -- Great Falls
Frank Carter -- Missoula
Dr. LeRoy Luft -- Bozeman
Trevor E. Mangold -- Great Falls
Glenn Smith -- Helena
Dr. Earl O. Skogley -- Bozeman
Paul Brown -- Ft. Benton
Oscar Burt -- Bozeman
Steve Stauber -- Bozeman

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPS:

Keith Williams -- Billings
Torlief S. Aasheim -- Bozeman

WEED SUBCOMMITTEE

PURPOSE:

This subcommittee shall focus its attention on matters pertaining to weed control for the purpose of:

1. Serving in a coordinating role by bringing together agencies, groups and organizations which have an interest in weeds and weed control for the purpose of:
 - a) Identifying and documenting problems and opportunities related to weeds and weed control,
 - b) Obtaining a consensus as to priority of need and documenting their findings,
 - c) Developing a plan for implementation of a program deemed appropriate through research, education, legislation or other action.
2. Make recommendations to the State RAD Committee based on these findings.

MEMBERS:

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Chris Johansen
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WILDLIFE SUBCOMMITTEE

PURPOSE:

This subcommittee shall focus its attention on matters pertaining to wildlife (which includes fish, game and non-game species) for the purpose of:

1. Serving in a coordinating role by bringing together agencies, groups and organizations which have an interest in wildlife management and hunter-farmer-rancher relationships for the purpose of:
 - a) Identifying and documenting wildlife-related problems and opportunities,
 - b) Obtaining a consensus as to priority of need and documenting their findings,
 - c) Developing a plan for implementation of a program deemed appropriate through research, education, legislation or other action.
2. Make recommendations to the State RAD Committee based on these findings.

MEMBERS:

Harry McNeal, Chairman
Montana Wildlife Federation
Plant & Soil Science Dept.
Johnson Hall, 311
MSU, Bozeman, MT 59717

Ron Batchelor, Conservation
Biologist
Soil Conservation Service
Box 970
Bozeman, MT 59715

Fred Cavill
Montana Grange
860 River Road West
Plains, MT 59859

Glen Childers
Mont. Cattlemen's Assoc.
Brusett, MT 59318

W. A. Denecke
Mont. Woolgrowers Assoc.
Route #1
Manhattan, MT 59741

LeRoy Ellig, Regional Coordinator
Montana Fish & Game Department
RR 3
Bozeman, MT 59715

William Erickson
Montana Farmers Union
Director of Public Relations
Box 2447
Great Falls, MT 59403

Ton Geis
ASCS
Box 670
Bozeman, MT 59715

Steve Gilpatrick
Montana Farm Bureau Federation
Hilger, MT 59451

Parham "PT" Hacker
Dept. of Natural Resources
Conservation Districts Division
Natural Resources Building
32 South Ewing
Helena, MT 59601

WILDLIFE SUBCOMMITTEE MEMBERS (CONTINUED):

Steven Knapp
Northern Plains Resource Council
Birney, MT 59012

Ted Lucas
Montana Stockgrowers Association
Highwood, MT 59450

Dick Mackie
Biology Department
Lewis 301A
MSU, Bozeman, MT 59717

Don McIntosh
Bureau of Land Management
Wildlife Management Biologist
316 N. 26th Street
Box 30157
Billings, MT 59101

Burton W. Rounds, Area Manager
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
Federal Building, Room 3035
316 N. 26th Street
Billings, MT 59101

Tim Gallagher
Dept. of State Lands
Capitol Station
1625 11th Avenue
Helena, MT 59601

Jack Taylor
Dept. of Animal Science
Linfield Hall
Montana State University
Bozeman, MT 59717

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE REPS:

Torlief S. Aasheim
State RAD Committee
517 W. Koch
Bozeman, MT 59715

Barbara Sell
Box 756
Big Timber, MT 59011

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS
ASSIGNED TO
RAD SUBCOMMITTEES

Community Development -- Carl Hoffman
 Harvey Bryan
 Chris Johansen

Farm Safety -- Gay Holliday
 J. R. Iman

Forestry -- Dick Setterstrom
 Bob LeProwse

Livestock -- Bernard Harkness
 Burton Brewster
 Keith Williams

Range -- Gordon Twedt
 Torlief Aasheim

Recreation -- Ken Baldwin
 Riley Childers
 Martha Johnson

Remote Sensing -- Stan Tryon
 John Lopach

Soils -- Keith Williams
 Torlief Aasheim

Weeds -- Jack Iman
 Jim Stephens
 Chris Johansen

Wildlife -- Torlief Aasheim
 Barbara Sell

BY-LAWS

Montana Rural Areas Development Committee

Officially Approved, February 14, 1962

And Amended February 21, 1968, February 10, 1972,
December 13, 1974, December 10, 1975 and December 1, 1977

ARTICLE I - NAME

Sec. 1. The name of this Committee shall be the Montana Rural Areas Development Committee.

ARTICLE II - OBJECTIVE

Sec. 1. The chief objective of the Montana RAD Committee is to help develop the human and natural resources of the rural areas of the State to their fullest potential by developing processes among the people for continually solving their problems.

The accomplishment of this objective depends primarily upon the development of leadership, initiative and responsibility among the people of an area for:

- (a) Expansion of their resources, both agricultural and non-agricultural;
- (b) Increased efficiency through use of technology, mechanization and automation;
- (c) Establishment of new and enlargement of existing businesses and industries;
- (d) Training and retraining of youth and adults;
- (e) Reducing of unemployment and under-employment;
- (f) Increased incomes and improved standards of living.

ARTICLE III - DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Sec. 1. The primary functions of this Committee are to establish policies, provide incentives for rural areas development, and give statewide administration and direction to county and area RAD committees.

Sec. 2. Specific functions of the Committee include such activities as:

- (a) Define the geographical boundaries for county and area RAD activities with help of local people;
- (b) Consulting with government and other agencies on all phases of state and local area responsibilities for the successful operation of the RAD program;
- (c) Review and make recommendations for improvement of area RAD and area redevelopment program and plans;
- (d) Establish and maintain appropriate liaison with state economic development agencies and groups, including ARA, with respect to the RAD program;
- (e) Create among the people an awareness of the value and accomplishments of RAD;
- (f) Evaluation of its own operation and area program effectiveness.

ARTICLE IV - MEMBERSHIP

Sec. 1. The State RAD Committee shall be composed of representatives from different areas of the state, economic and other segments of the society, including agriculture, business, industry, labor, church, schools, civic groups, state public agencies and organizations, and the Director of the Cooperative Extension Service.

Sec. 2. All vacancies shall be filled and new appointments made by the Executive Committee.

(THE FOLLOWING Sec. 3 IS AN AMENDMENT VOTED UPON AND APPROVED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE RAD COMMITTEE, DECEMBER 10-11, 1975, IN BOZEMAN.)

Sec. 3. The Annual Dues for membership of the Montana State RAD Committee shall be \$5.00. The payment of such dues shall entitle the member to receive all minutes, notices of meetings, and proceedings of the State RAD Committee, and shall entitle the member to vote at all meetings of the State Committee, and shall entitle the member to be considered for membership on the Executive Committee.

Life Membership Dues shall be \$50.00 and shall entitle the individual to all rights and privileges of individuals described under Annual Membership Dues.

Any member wishing to give special support to the State RAD Committee may do so by making a payment of \$100.00 which shall entitle him to Life Membership and a certificate identifying him as a Sustaining Member.

Organizations, agencies, business enterprises or groups of any kind wishing to support the RAD activities may do so and be identified as Associate Members by payment of a minimum of annual \$25.00 dues. This entitles such members to all rights of other members except the right to vote. A certificate identifying the donor as an Associate Member will be issued.

ARTICLE V - EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Sec. 1. At the organization meeting, the Montana RAD Committee shall elect an Executive Committee of ten members, plus a non-voting executive secretary, five of whom shall be elected for one year and five for two years. Thereafter, all members shall be elected for two years. All members of the Executive Committee shall continue in office until successors have been duly elected and qualified.

(CHANGED FROM EIGHT TO TEN MEMBERS BY AMENDMENT AT THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN SIDNEY, MONTANA, ON FEBRUARY 10, 1972.)

"In addition to the ten elected members, the Director of the Montana Cooperative Extension Service shall serve as a member of the Executive Committee with all the rights and privileges given the other members."

(THE DIRECTOR OF THE MONTANA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE WAS ADDED AS A MEMBER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE BY ACTION TAKEN AT THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN BILLINGS ON DEC. 1 & 2, 1977.)

Sec. 2. The Executive Committee will select one of its members to serve as its chairman and chairman of the Montana RAD Committee. It will also select one of its members to serve as a vice-chairman who will act in the absence of the chairman.

Sec. 3. The Executive Secretary, who will serve as secretary of the RAD Executive Committee and the Montana RAD Committee, will be employed by the Montana Cooperative Extension Service.

Sec. 4. Five members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum for transacting official business.

(CHANGED FROM FOUR TO FIVE BY AMENDMENT AT THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN SIDNEY, MONTANA, ON FEBRUARY 10, 1972.)

Sec. 5. When a vacancy occurs in the Executive Committee by reason of death or resignation, the Executive Committee shall fill the unexpired term.

Sec. 6. The Executive Committee shall have the power to appoint such subcommittees as are deemed necessary.

Sec. 7. The Executive Committee shall assume the responsibility for implementing the work and conducting the business of the RAD Committee.

Sec. 8. All activities of the Executive Committee, especially those pertaining to policy, shall be reported periodically to the entire membership of the Montana RAD Committee.

(THE FOLLOWING TWO ITEMS ARE AMENDMENTS VOTED UPON AND APPROVED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE RAD COMMITTEE, FEBRUARY 20 & 21, 1968, IN BOZEMAN.)

Sec. 9. Each member of the RAD Executive Committee shall name an alternate to represent him or her at meetings which he or she cannot attend. This alternate shall be named on a permanent basis and may attend meetings which the regular member attends, but may vote only when the regular member is absent.

Sec. 10. If an elected position of the RAD Executive Committee is not represented by the elected member or designated alternate in three consecutive meetings, the position shall be declared vacant.

(SECTION 10 REWORDED FOR CLARIFICATION AND APPROVED AT THE ANNUAL RAD MEETING HELD IN BILLINGS, MONTANA ON DEC. 1 & 2, 1977.)

ARTICLE VI - ELECTIONS

Sec. 1. The annual meeting, at which time the vacancies in the RAD Executive Committee shall be filled, will be held within the first two weeks of December at a place designated by the Executive Committee.

(CHANGED FROM THE SECOND WEDNESDAY IN FEBRUARY AT A PLACE DESIGNATED BY THE CHAIRMAN TO WITHIN THE FIRST TWO WEEKS OF DECEMBER AT A PLACE DESIGNATED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE BY AMENDMENT AT THE ANNUAL MEETING IN MILES CITY, MONTANA, ON DECEMBER 13, 1974.)

Sec. 2. The Executive Committee shall appoint annually three persons from among the membership of the Montana RAD Committee to serve as a committee to nominate candidates for membership and officers of the Executive Committee, and to conduct the election to be held at the annual meeting.

Sec. 3. Additional nominations for the Executive Committee may be made from the floor by any member of the RAD Committee before the election is held.

Sec. 4. Election should be by ballot.

ARTICLE VII - MEETINGS

Sec. 1. The Montana RAD Committee shall meet at least once a year and at other times at the discretion of the Executive Committee. The announcement of the meetings together with a statement of the purpose of the meeting shall be mailed to each member at least seven days prior to the meeting.

Sec. 2. Those personally present at a duly called meeting of the Montana RAD Committee shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE VIII - CHANGES IN BY-LAWS

Sec. 1. The Executive Committee or any member of the Montana RAD Committee may recommend additions or amendments to the by-laws.

Sec. 2. Additions or amendments to the by-laws shall become effective immediately upon approval of a majority of the State RAD Committee members present at any scheduled meeting.

Sec. 3. Proposed additions and amendments to these by-laws shall be submitted to the members at least fourteen days prior to the meeting at which action on the additions and amendments is to be taken.

(THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE IX, SEC. 1. WAS APPROVED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING HELD IN BILLINGS, MONTANA, ON DECEMBER 1 & 2, 1977.)

ARTICLE IX - REPORTS

Sec. 1. The chairman, with the aid of the secretary, shall be responsible for the preparation of an annual report covering activities and actions taken during the year. This report shall be prepared and distributed prior to March 1st of the following year and shall include an updated listing of members and subcommittees.

ANNUAL REPORT

1978

The Montana State Rural Areas Development Committee met five times during 1978. Meetings were held in Bozeman on February 6, April 19, July 5 & 6, September 15 and the Annual Meeting on December 6, 7 & 8.

This report contains a listing of the paid membership, total membership and subcommittee memberships as of February 1, 1979. A copy of the By-Laws is included, a copy of the minutes of all regular meetings as well as a complete statement of the annual meeting minutes and proceedings of that meeting.

This is the second Annual Report prepared by the State Rural Areas Development Committee.

FEBRUARY 6 MEETING

The agenda for the February 6 meeting follows. A discussion of the agenda items as they occurred at the meeting are given in the minutes of the meeting.

A copy of the letter sent to Mr. Richard Robyn of the Western States Legislature Forestry Task Force is included as Appendix 1. The reply to this letter from Mr. Robyn will be found in Appendix 2 of this report.

A G E N D A

R.A.D. Executive Committee Meeting
Monday, Feb. 6, 1978
Room 317, Student Union Building
Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana

9:30 A.M. Coffee and Doughnuts

10:00 Review of minutes of last Executives' Committee meetings (Sept. 13, 14 and Nov. 30) -- Jim DeBree.

10:15 Correspondence and review of agenda -- Aasheim.

10:25 Review and discussion of 1977 annual meeting. What recommendations do we hope to pass on to the U.S.D.A. Committee for Rural Development with regard to an educational program on Land Use planning?

11:00 The goals and aspirations of the State Department of Community Affairs and how can R.A.D. contribute to a successful effort on their part. Harold Frysler will be with us to participate in the discussion.

12:00 Lunch -- Gallatin Room (S.U.B.)

1:00 A visit with M.S.U. President - William Tietz.

2:00 A progress report and future plans for programs supported by funds from Title V of the Rural Development Act of 1972 -- Joe Asleson.

2:30 U.S.D.A. reorganization -- a status report and discussion.

2:45 A discussion of Aasheim's letter to President Carter regarding Rural Development.

3:00 Coffee break.

3:20 (1) Annual meeting date in 1978.
(2) Montana Farm and Ranch Recreation guide.
(3) Western States Forestry Task Force
(4) Joint meeting of Sub-Committee Chairman
(5) Need for a State Situation Statement
(6) Assistance to Sub-Committees
(7) Relationship of Governor's Advisory Council on Range to R.A.D.
(8) Date of next meeting.

5:50 P.M. Adjourn.

MINUTES OF THE MONTANA RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
MSU Student Union Building
Bozeman, Montana
February 6, 1978

PRESENT:	Torlief S. Aasheim	Keith Williams	Ken Baldwin
	Barnard Harkness	Robert LeProwse	Gene Hawkes
	Ralph Klawitter	Dave Armstrong	Harold Fryslie
	Sonny Holland	Roy Linn	Alice Fryslie
	William Tietz	Verne House	Carl Hoffman
	J. A. Asleson	Polly Prchal	Wally Edland
	Jack Iman	Pat Iman	Bill Beasley

Chairman Aasheim summarized minutes of the Dec. 1-2 annual and Feb. 6 Executive Board meetings. He said Kurt Feltner's new duties will prevent him from being chairman of the Soils Subcommittee. Harvey Bryan had called to say bad roads kept him home.

Aasheim read a letter from Senator John Melcher in reply to a letter referring to the Senator's speech on production controls with price supports. Melcher indicated belief that loan levels can help world prices, and that growers would vote for support controls.

A USDA communique on reorganization of Extension Service, Agricultural Research Service, Cooperative Research Service and USDA library, as outlined in the Jan. 4 Federal Register, was discussed. Director Hoffman said "mass confusion" will work out to leave education, research and teaching, but probably under program managers and temporary project managers. Shifts supposedly mean no personnel cuts, but separate human nutrition from home economics, etc., Hoffman said.

Aasheim asked about Reader's Digest "Citizenship in Action" grants, and was informed Montana 4-H is participating. He suggested more information on such youth programs or opportunities for the next meeting.

Hawkes reported on the Boise meeting, first of five scheduled, for all USDA agencies on rural development, energy and land use. He said rural development "is pushed, but not funded." He predicted a new approach may be formulated after the meeting series. Iman said no funding for new RC & D's is promised.

Roy Linn distributed proof copies of a "Farm Safety on the Highways" publication to which information on minimum speeds and on flaps, fenders and splash aprons (required for vehicles over 8,000-pound GVW, including four-wheel, three-quarter-ton pickups), at request of the Highway Patrol.

Land use planning action recommendations of the annual RAD meeting were discussed, along with a possible symposium or other educational program. Prchal predicted the subject will come up in the next Legislature, and suggested that proposed legislation to reserve prime farm land for agriculture only could "start a battle and get interest in a land use symposium." Hawkes said the Forest Service, by law, is involved in land planning. Frysle said one county planning boards are needed, although about 30 counties have a part-time planner.

The Department of Community Affairs has been ineffective in selling the Legislature on comprehensive land use statutes, Frysle said. He said for at least 20 years there has been proposals, effectively hit by special interests. Exemptions, passed on an emotional basis, provide loopholes "so land can be subdivided without subdividing," Frysle said.

DCA serves local governments and citizenry with money, technical help and services, from remote sensing to most everything involved in community development, but progress must start with the nuts and bolts of providing physical facilities such as schools, roads and health services. Then people will take care of the aged, mental problems, etc., Frysle predicted. He said government tends to regulate more than help get things done, so implementation must start at the local level. He said DCS can help draft ordinances for local flood plain zoning and similar problems. He said the Clean Water Act put unrealistic standards on some streams, doubling and tripling costs and requiring years for Livingston, Bozeman, Missoula and other cities to convince EPA of the problem. As the federal and state governments take more resources and set more regulations local areas need more help, Frysle said.

Coal tax uses will be the hottest issue in the next Legislature, and local communities will do well to retain what they have, Frysle predicted. He said the 10% population rule must be changed and new impact criteria created to distribute \$6 to \$8 million equitably. The direct-line impact designation favors schools and defines local government or districts to benefit too narrowly, as all Montana is impacted indirectly, Frysle said. He said DCA can help with grants, loans and other assistance. Frysle said RAD support now can't be specific, but involves "moral support and listening to our story."

After lunch, waste disposal was discussed, and it was agreed to look at alternatives by the next meeting. This meeting was scheduled April 19, and the annual meeting later set for Dec. 7 and 8.

MSU President William Tietz said the three elements of what the press has labeled the "MSU pig caper" are what the press has seen, what problems are seen by people writing letters and facts that can be ascertained. "The sad part is two disillusioned little girls" (daughters of a farm manager who won a 4-H contest with purchased pigs), Tietz said. He added the swine were appropriately off inventory, and the issue or accusations of illegality about payment resulted from unfortunate circumstances. These included a poor billing system, a post-dated check and attempt to cover up the fact the check was post-dated after the transaction was found by attorney general office auditors. "The billing system is changed so it will not happen again," Tietz said.

The MSU President said accusations, hard to sort out, started with charges that in 1968-1969 calves were sold about March or April (during an outbreak of scours in the dairy calves) at much lower price than a bit later. Tietz said there is no doubt that there have been internal irregularities and general laxity, and that after 1973 complaints there were changes but no firings. He said MSU officials haven't been given the attorney general report.

Solutions outlined by Tietz included: 1. A team will look at the farm system organization, and a faculty member will be in charge of commercial and research work; 2. Labor responsibilities are specified, including timing of planting, harvesting and other operations and adequate labor will allow the outward appearance of a well-operated farm, and 3. All charges are being looked at, and everyone involved interviewed to determine what has basis in fact.

Tietz said the matter has been "good, but costly," and probably speeded bringing to light what would have come out in pieces. It has resulted in a full audit of the entire Experiment Station and all research centers.

Tietz then referred to Maurice Taylor's Billings Gazette article offering to trade a lecture for a newspaper subscription, which he said was based on an unpublished manuscript covering a 1973-1975 study in five of Montana's richest counties when wheat was \$5 a bushel, and which indicated that with land appreciation wheat farmers do well. Tietz quickly added that in 1977 with a broader geographical base this isn't true, and Prof. Taylor's article antagonized most wheat farmers. "His biggest crime was that Taylor failed to include a disclaimer that he was not speaking for MSU," Tietz added.

President Tietz said he welcomes faculty articles, unless they infringe on the institution, and this is part of their job as citizens. He also depends on the moral conscience of each to use discretion, Tietz said. He said the issue generated a tremendous amount of emotion, but there has been no up-to-date data to refute Taylor's article in terms of cost, prices, land value appreciation, etc.

Tietz said he regretted the happening, and that "one letter in the minds of some mitigates 80 years of better varieties, breeding disease resistance, fertilizer use promotion and other valuable assistance to agriculture." Universities must be in the forefront of things, but give both sides and should have a game plan that includes knowing the opponent and looking at all threats, Tietz said. He concluded by saying the major problem for agriculture producers now is cash flow.

Allyn (Sonny) Holland, who will be on leave from MSU to promote Referendum 75 (six-mill levy to be voted on in November), said he was frightened to learn how little he knew about school financing. He said the permissive levy (6 mills is maximum, but need not all be used) has been a major source of university system funding since the early 1900's and means \$10.5 million for the biennium. It means \$370 for each student, a total that will become \$726 by 1988, and provides 15.4 per cent of total operating budget (about 56% comes from general fund and 26% from student fees).

Holland said it is difficult to say what rejection would mean, and that if the Legislature had to find funds elsewhere it would effect everything else in the state or drastically upset the university system budget and cost faculty, jobs and students during retrenchment. This would be obvious disaster to the students, system and communities of Montana, Holland said.

This will be the most critical issue on the ballot, but it represents just a little sliver of the tax pie, Holland said. He said the levy would add \$15.75 to \$500 property tax paid in Bozeman, or \$15 for the same tax amount in the average of Montana's five largest cities.

Prchal moved, seconded by LeProwse, that RAD back the levy. Williams, seconded by Harkness, moved to amend the motion to defer action until April. The amendment passed, five to two.

Dr. Asleson described Title V of the Rural Development Act of 1972 as one of six titles that provides Extension and research funding. He said Montana's share of \$2 million has been \$27,000 used for safflower research and Extension personnel working with the Economic Development Association of Eastern Montana (EDAE). He suggested RAD efforts might be better aimed at the USDA budget rather than Title V.

Asleson said the Carter budget cut Hatch Act formula funding from \$853,000 to \$768,000, and that agriculture was the only large segment cut. He said there is no funding proposed in Carter's budget for crop or animal production efficiency.

Proposed Agriculture Research Service cuts would close seven locations, eliminate 40 jobs and reassign or affect 500 persons, Asleson said. He predicted changes by Congress, including cutback for cotton, wool technology and proposed elimination of tobacco production and research support. Asleson said production research now apparently is a bad word, although production efficiency can be increased. He recommended support for research and Extension programs, and cited Montana's ability to come up with a stop-gap safflower variety with alternaria tolerance as an example.

There is seed of the variety for 10,000 to 15,000 acres of some 100,000 acres of safflower to be planted in northeast Montana and southwest North Dakota next year. The variety will outyield present varieties, with better oil content, if the disease is present but is inferior if there is no disease, Asleson said. He added about three patents on barley starch and beer developments as other examples.

It was noted the Farm and Ranch Recreation Guide is out of print and needs updating, and Prchal suggested checking with Josephine Brooker of the Highway Department advertising division to reprint.

LeProwse asked support of a five-state, Legislature task force that will meet in Los Angeles Feb. 11-12. On motion of Williams, seconded by Iman, it was voted to continue support of forest industry programs to guarantee necessary resources.

Aasheim invited Executive Committee members to meet with their committees at his Cave Creek cabin to talk over programs and differences. He asked for ideas at the next meeting on more assistance to subcommittees.

Need to update the Montana Situation Statement was discussed. Prchal moved, seconded by Williams and passed, that support of updating be approved.

It was agreed that the Governor's Advisory Committee on Range serve as the RAD Range Subcommittee.

Being no further business, the meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Jim DeBree
Jim DeBree, Secretary

*A thank you to Bill Beasley for taking notes at this meeting.

APRIL 19 MEETING

The agenda for the April 19 meeting follows and the minutes of the meeting are included in full following the agenda.

The Landowners/Sportsman Relations Report will be found in Appendix 3. It was distributed as requested at the meeting and received recognition from the Governor's Committee on Landowner/Sportsman Relations.

Dr. Carl Hoffman, Vice President for Extension at MSU, was written with regard to the RAD Committee's support for certain Extension activities and positions. This letter is included as Appendix 4. A letter sent to all members of the Montana House and Senate Committees on Finance and Claims to which the letter to Dr. Hoffman was attached is included as Appendix 5. A similar letter sent to Governor Judge is included as Appendix 6.

The Community Development Subcommittee asked that the RAD Executive Committee rate community problems from 1 to 7 in terms of how important they felt the listed problems were. Nine Executive Committee members responded. Results are given in Appendix 7.

AGENDA

R.A.D. Executive Committee Meeting
Wednesday, April 19, 1978
Room 317, Student Union Building
Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana

9:30 A.M. -- Coffee and doughnuts

10:00 -- Minutes of last meeting

10:15 -- Correspondence and review of Agenda Aasheim

-- Cooperative Extension Service activities in land use planning Verne House

12:00 P.M. -- Lunch -- Missouri Room

2:30 -- Coffee and doughnuts

4:00 -- Discussion of resolutions passed by the Economic Development Assoc. of Eastern Montana.

4:30 -- Report on Farmers Union Conference on
International Trade Jim Stephens and others

MINUTES OF THE MONTANA RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
MSU Student Union Building
Bozeman, Montana
April 19, 1978

<u>PRESENT:</u>	Torlief S. Aasheim	Ken Baldwin	Pat Iman
	Dick Setterstrom	William Tietz	Martin Erickson
	Stanley E. Tryon	Sonny Holland	Lyall Schaefer
	Jack Iman	J.A. Asleson	Jane R. Barry
	Gerhard E. Seidler	John E. Taylor	John D. Sandmeyer
	Keith Williams	Neil W. Christensen	James L. Badura
	Polly Prchal	Charles Rust	Ole M. Ueland
	Harvey Bryan	Verne House	Frank J. Schledorn
	Carl J. Hoffman	Bill Beasley	Pat Walker
	Barbara Sell	Ruth B. Lowis	

* * * * *

Chairman Aasheim summarized the Feb. 6 minutes. He said the Montana Situation Statement is being prepared and updated.

Correspondence: letter to Forest Legislation Task Force regarding Feb. 6 action, with "thank you" reply putting RAD on mail list. President Bill Tietz' letter suggesting idea exchange, tours, etc., World Trade Conference letter (not read). Leo Barry (Department of Lands) letter (not read). Kenneth Bruwelheide letter suggesting new chairman of RAD Safety Committee. Harvey Bryan letter urging input to Governor's economic advisory council agricultural task force by April 10.

Jack Taylor, for Wildlife subcommittee Chairman Harry McNeal, submitted a Landowner/Sportsman Relations report (attached) resulting from a year of study. Comment centered on feasibility of paying landowners for vandalism, public versus private rights in land acquisition, scope of "intentionally-blocked" access, loss of taxes, need for negotiation rather than condemnation of key areas, responsibilities of landowners and administrators of public lands, etc. It was agreed "some" should be inserted in a phrase where the report refers to blocking access to public land.

On motion of Bryan, seconded by Williams, the report was adopted. It is to be sent to gun clubs, grazing districts (NACD), outfitters and guides, agriculture organizations, cattleman groups, Governor's Ad Hoc agriculture committee, Wildlife Federation, Fish & Game Commission, BIA, Wilderness Society, Sierra Club, Friends of the Land, Northern Plains Resource Council, conservation districts, Inland Forest Resource Council (Howie McDowell, Savings Center Bldg., Missoula, MT 59801), Montana Wood Products Association (Bob Helding, Savings Center Bldg., Missoula), Department of Fish & Game, Governor's committee on Hunter/Landowner relations.

Jane Barry outlined plans for gathering data and information on woody plants for wildlife and other plantings, making a list of publications and master list of plant materials for use of government agencies, people and organizations for educational programs.

It was recommended the Woodland Council assume leadership in developing a program of wildlife plantings in the state and consult with the RAD Wildlife subcommittee. On motion of Prchal, seconded by Iman, it was voted to have the committee proceed as proposed.

John D. Sandmeyer reviewed Forest Service responsibilities as the lead agency under the Resources Planning Act. It will cooperate with local governments, industry and citizens on management of 187 millions of federal forest land and 630 million acres of non-federal land. It will use 18 laboratories or research stations to develop manpower and improved rural area conditions. The Forest and Range-land Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974 (RRPA) requires an inventory of resources and existing demand, with updating every five years. Renewable resources under all ownerships will be reviewed on 1.6 billion acres (two-thirds of the nation).

The first long-term, supply-demand survey started early in 1976, and is to be updated in 1980 and every 10 years thereafter. Forest Service recommendations for research, cooperation and management of national forests are to be updated every five years. Needs and costs will be identified, plus a report on progress resulting from past appropriations (now 83 per cent of recommended total). A statement including "outstanding" public input, with environmental impact statement, is due early in 1979. Public comment on the draft is due in the summer of 1979, followed by a final assessment and environmental statement for the Secretary of Agriculture. It will go to Congress with a President's policy statement in early 1980.

Under 1976 national forest legislation, rules, regulations and processes of land use planning are required. A regional report on timber, transportation, recreation, watersheds, etc. will be out in 1 1/2 years. Individual national forest (rather than unit) land use plans are due by 1983. Sandmeyer said RARE II involves court cases, appeals, etc., with a look at all roadless areas to identify quality, ecosystem variety, wildlife, land forms, etc. A June report will be finalized in December for the Secretary to submit to the President. Sandmeyer said all USDA agencies are involved in forestry and range studies.

Frank Schledorn explained Soil Conservation Service responsibilities under the Natural Resources Conservation Act, using slides to show details. The study of soil, water and related resources will start this fall with citizen, conservation district and agency input and go to Congress by late 1979. Schledorn said only BLM isn't involved

in either this or the Resources Planning Act, but he expects a similar program for BLM lands. He said the study will be a "beginning of a process" with no new data. Fact Sheet attached.

Schledorn later covered water quality studies under the Department of Health and Environmental Sciences. He explained section changes for PL 92-500 of 1972, including "non-regulatory" rather than voluntary terminology for critical areas (Lewis & Clark County program was regulatory). Designated 208 areas in Montana are Mid-Yellowstone, Big Sky Blue Ribbon, Flathead and Yellowstone-Tongue. The 1977 amendments made irrigation return flows non-point rather than point pollution, excluded some agriculture practices from dredgefill requirements and provided for agriculture cost sharing. (Summary attached)

Charlie Rust said apathy makes Extension educational efforts on the above programs difficult, and coordination is needed. Ueland said "208 can give benefits to farmers if handled right." It was agreed that Extension should take the leadership in an educational program and work closely with farm organizations, soil conservation districts and other groups.

Sonny Holland said the six-mill levy has been voted on since 1948, and used in some form since the early 1900s. He said it provides 15.4 percent of the university system operating budget, with 26% coming from student fees and the rest from the general fund. It would raise \$10.5 million next year and \$127.3 million in the decade. He said 81% of Montana high school graduates who attend colleges go to local units, and failure of the levy would be a disaster. Residents of larger cities would pay \$10.50 per \$500 of property taxes, and farm land taxes are based on productivity. (Property tax information attached).

MSU President Bill Tietz said while revenue will increase with higher assessed valuation, university costs also will escalate. He predicted high school enrollments will increase, and an in-migration growth of 5 to 11 per cent annually will move enrollments up rather than down. He predicted a 2-to-5 per cent growth in higher education enrollment "within the foreseeable future." With possibly 6,000 more students in 10 years, an open enrollment policy would be impossible without such funding, and middleclass family students would be hardest hit. He said university per-student cost to taxpayers is \$300 less than for kindergarten-through-12th-grade students.

Polly Prchal made a motion that the R.A.D. Executive Committee go on record as supporting Referendum 75 which will provide for the continuation of the permissive six-mill university levy. The motion was seconded by Jack Iman and after a further brief discussion the motion passed unanimously.

Tietz said the alleged "grades for sex" incident is the type that "is a problem for management of any institution." He said review was of the same type as if finances were involved, starting with an internal investigation. A service committee, the university and defendant each have an attorney, and tight legal restraints are being used. Tietz will review the committee recommendation and university involvement will end if it favors the defendant professor. If adverse to the professor, it will go to the Board of Regents with Tietz' recommendations, and the board will decide to retain or discharge. A civil court case is likely if the board rules against the professor, and civil cases are possible if the decision is favorable to him, Tietz said.

The upcoming May 18 election on collective bargaining at MSU resulted from a 1976 petition by the American Association of University Professors, which has "been in and out of the courts 1 1/2 years", Tietz said. Court action eliminated Cooperative Extension Service personnel, registered engineers and engineers in training. Unlike the University of Montana, MSU administration also is exempt. A May 17 election will determine if non-exempt members of the College of Engineering will participate in the vote. The choice in the May 18 election is whether or not A.A.U.P. shall be the bargaining agent or no agent (no collective bargaining).

Joe Asleson said the research (livestock) farm reorganization is in final stages, with Jim Krall in charge, assisted by Ray Ansotegut his assistant.

Asleson was optimistic about restoration of cuts in the federal budget for agriculture, with a possible increase of \$6 million in Hatch Act funding. He said the Science and Education Administration (SEA) "puts another layer between us and the secretary (of Agriculture)." He said "other task forces want to reorganize all government." Asleson said his budget is due in Helena Sept. 1, and will emphasize need for support of "basic core" programs. He said another Extension economist is at the top of his needs list. He said he doesn't know whether Extension and Experiment Station funding should be separated from university budget, but recommended that groups seek new positions or programs at the Legislature.

Extension Director Hoffman said the federal budget proposed for Extension eliminates rural development, safety specialists, urban gardening, small farm, Title 5 and marketing act programs. He said President Carter's reorganization pitch (like in Georgia) is "cut," but reassessments leave "the same bodies" on the payroll. Hoffman described the proposed "Sunburst" reorganization chart as "chaos" that makes things more cumbersome and complex.

Input for the State Extension budget is needed by June 1, Hoffman said. He said clientele groups have recommended a Cascade County horticulturist, a feasibility study economist, a farm management specialist, KEEP, a beef specialist, Agnet, a plant nutritionist, Powder River and Park County agents, a health specialist, area 4-H and home economics personnel, a leadership development specialist, broadcast media and other program or personnel additions. He promised "a lot of weeding out" before making recommendations for RAD support, and offered a Role and Scope statement on Extension soon.

Montana is the fourth largest state with 48th population rank, Hoffman said. He said the state is seventh in per capita agriculture income, but at the bottom of states in Extension Service servicing per county with fewer personnel than in 1961. State support of Extension on per capita basis is at the bottom nationally or in comparison with neighboring states, Hoffman said.

On motion of Harvey Bryan and seconded by Keith Williams, it was voted to support KEEP, a forester, a veterinarian, an economist and EDAEM personnel under Extension, plus wildlife specialists at MSU and UM. The Chairman was instructed to advise Mr. Hoffman of this support by letter.

Verne House explained KEEP programs and financing. On motion of Bryan and seconded by Williams, it was voted to invite Cornie Thiesen (Senate Finance and Claims) and Francis Bardenouve (House Appropriations) to meet with RAD to discuss the budget and appropriations outlook for the next biennium. (Letter to Hoffman regarding KEEP is attached)

House explained Extension land use planning activities and committee and community problem questionnaire results (See attached).

Pat Walker distributed the "Grass Roots" Farmers Union paper with coverage of the March 16 World Trade Conference at MSU attended by more than 250.

It was agreed to look at EDAEM resolutions at the next meeting.

Also distributed were "Organic News" RAD Annual Report and new RAD by-laws.

(CONTINUED)

The next Executive Committee meeting was scheduled for July 6 in Bozeman and will be held in Room 317 of the Student Union Building on the MSU campus. An evening dinner meeting was scheduled for July 5 which will be held in the Montana Room of the Holiday Inn in Bozeman. Time -- 7:00 p.m.

Being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Jim DeBree
Jim DeBree, Secretary

A SPECIAL THANKS TO BILL BEASLEY FOR TAKING THE MINUTES AT THIS MEETING.

JULY 5 & 6 MEETINGS

The Executive Committee met on the evening of July 5 prior to the regular meeting scheduled on July 6. The agenda for the evening meeting and the minutes of that meeting are followed by the agenda and minutes of the regular meeting held on July 6.

A letter sent to Ted James, Chairman of the State Board of Regents, in support of certain Extension programs and positions is to be found as Appendix 8.

May, 1978

TO: R.A.D. Executive Committee and Alternates

FR: *Torlief S. Aasheim*
Torlief S. Aasheim, Chairman
State R.A.D. Committee

RE: Meeting on the evening of July 5, 1978
Holiday Inn, Bozeman, 7:00 P.M.

At our last R.A.D. Executive committee meeting we agreed that we should meet on the evening of July 5, which is the evening prior to our regular meeting on July 6.

I have arranged for such a meeting on the evening of July 5 at the Holiday Inn here in Bozeman. This will be a dinner meeting with dinner at 7:00 P.M.

Matters to be discussed at the evening meeting will relate to the agenda on the docket for the next day, July 6. We will discuss such things as:

1. The Annual Report
2. Alternates
3. Executive Committee size
4. Ag. Policy Subcommittee (should we have one)
5. Legislative requests
6. Organic Energy
7. Other

P.S. I am also enclosing a copy of the letter that went to Carl Hoffman regarding certain programs we are supporting.

TSA:ns

Enclosure

M I N U T E S

R.A.D. EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
DINNER MEETING HELD ON JULY 5
HOLIDAY INN, BOZEMAN, MT

Those in attendance included:

Torlief Aasheim	Glenn Jacobsen
Carl Hoffman	Charles Rust
Bill Pierce	Martha Johnson
Mr. & Mrs. Jack Iman	Keith Williams
Mr. & Mrs. Gordon Twedt	Bernard Harkness
Polly Prchal	Bob LeProwse
Red Lovec	

Torlief welcomed those present and indicated to the committee that Harvey Bryan was unable to attend due to surgery and Dick Setterstrom was on assignment for the Governor in Lincoln County.

Carl Hoffman was introduced who discussed new positions being proposed within the Extension Service. These include the following:

Yellowstone County Extension Agent in Horticulture
Powder River and Park County Home Economics Agents
Contractual services for Home Economic programs in
proposed areas not covered with Home Ec. Agents
Radio and T.V. Specialist
Home Economics Program Planners
Food & Nutrition Specialist
Health Education Specialist
Community Development Agent for Western Montana
Community Development Agents in Areas II and III
4-H Assistant, half-time in State Office
Continued support for the Kellogg Extension Education
Project
State funding for the Agnet Program
Agricultural Economist
Cropping Systems Specialist
State funding for the Herbarium
Forester
Second Beef Specialist
Sheep Specialist
Veterinarian

It was pointed out that these positions will be presented by clusters rather than a complete list in one group.

Discussion among the Executive Committee mentioned pro's and con's of each position and it was emphasized that there is a need to contact legislators in gaining support for these positions before the legislative sessions begin. Also need to find out the philosophy of the Executive Branch concerning new positions this coming year.

ANNUAL REPORT

Torlief asked the committee for reactions to the Annual Report that was recently published. Comments reflected the need to number the pages consecutively and actions taken by some subcommittees were missing in the report, such as the Water and Swine Subcommittee and the 160-acre limitation recommendation by the Executive Committee. There may be a need for consolidation of some subcommittee efforts that would be reflected in the Annual Report. This led to a discussion of the committee concerning the functions of various subcommittees. The Annual Report should reflect the achievement of subcommittee efforts, plus items that were not accomplished by subcommittees. All in all, the Executive Committee felt the Annual Report was well done and recommended it be continued.

Being no further business, the evening meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Jim DeBree
Jim DeBree, Secretary

JD:ns

A G E N D A

R.A.D. Executive Committee Meeting
Thursday, July 6, 1978
Room 317 Student Union Building
Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana

9:00 A.M. -- Coffee and Doughnuts

9:30 -- Minutes of last meeting

9:45 -- Correspondence and Review of Agenda

10:00 -- Comments regarding the
Dept. of Economics and Ag.
Economics at M.S.U. and what
about a R.A.D. Subcommittee
on Farm Policy Dick McConnen
Head of Dept.

11:00 -- The role of the Department
of Fish and Game with some
emphasis on current contro-
versies and programs.
. Bob Wambach
Director

12:00 -- Lunch - M.S.U. Student Union

1:00 P.M. -- A look at appropriation
requests facing the next
Montana legislative session
and some practical limitations
to these requests. A discussion
with -
. . . . Senator Larry Fasbender
. . Representative Carroll South

3:00 -- Coffee Break

3:30 -- Reactions to the resolutions of
the Economic Development Assn.
of Eastern Montana, E.D.A.E.M.

4:00 -- (1) Suggested items for consideration
of Subcommittees
 (a) Community Development Sub-
 committee survey
 (b) Others
 (2) Number of people on Exec. Committee
 (3) Alternates for Setterstrom & Hoffman
 (4) Reactions to Organic Energy
 (5) Reactions to Annual Report

5:00 -- Adjourn

M I N U T E S

STATE RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
HELD IN BOZEMAN, MT
JULY 6, 1978

Chairman Aasheim welcomed members and guests of R.A.D. and introduced those in attendance, including:

Carl Hoffman	Walt Fillmore
Jack and Pat Iman	Bernard Harkness
Bob LeProwse	William Tietz
Keith Williams	Roy Linn
Charles Rust	Bill Beasley
Bill Pierce	Les Pengelly
Rex Campbell	Jim Badura
Jane Barry	Paul Boylan
Gordon and Lorraine Twedt	Martin Erickson
Martha Johnson	Dick McConnen
Glenn Jacobsen	Bob Wambach
Red Lovec	Ole Ueland
Polly Prchal	Verne House
Gene Hawkes	Larry Fasbender

Following introductions Secretary DeBree read the minutes of the previous meeting and received approval.

Discussion relating to the Community Development Subcommittee indicated they are working with USDA people to investigate a model for conducting educational programs on land use planning.

Torlief then reviewed the correspondence since the last meeting -- Harvey Bryan was unable to attend because of heart surgery. The Executive Committee wishes a successful operation and a speedy recovery.

Torlief then asked for a review of the agenda and additional items that might be covered. Keith Williams suggested an area that could be investigated by the Executive Committee deals with the procedure for establishing state-wide assessments on real property.

Torlief then introduced Dr. Richard McConnen, Head of the Department of Econ. and Ag. Economics at M.S.U. Dick's comments covered the following topics:

Responsibility of the department regarding teaching in Economics and Ag. Economics -- Three options in Ag. Economics deal with Ag. business, farm and ranch management and land resources. The second major responsibility deals with research as it relates to commercial agriculture, marketing and management, grain, livestock, research on Ag. policy, transportation systems, water, Ag. finance, whether there is considerable emphasis at the present time and medical economics, public finance and energy.

The public service responsibility of the department deals with agricultural issues, mentioned previously. Extension economics and general economics work with public bodies and with associations such as the Montana Council of Economic Advisers, the Montana Hospital Rate Review System, the Federal Reserve Bank, Montana Banker's Ag. Committee, the Milk Control Board and others. They do try to work with the general agricultural organizations and commodity groups.

The second major topic covered by Dick related to the resources of the department and the work load.

The teaching component of the department includes 13.93 FTE's, representing 3% of the university faculty and they have 4.2% of the student credit hours. The teaching load is 128% of the university average. Only three departments have higher student credit hours per FTE than does that of the Economics department. About 85% of the student credit hours are produced in Economic courses. Because of the work load, they have had to close sections of courses; however, enrollment continues to grow faster than the total university enrollment. The department's operations in capital budget is only 4.9% of the total budget. The salaries are high relative to many other departments, but the costs per student credit hour is extremely low. Dick indicated that they appear to be sacrificing quality in exploiting the better faculty. Despite some first-rate students, the graduate program does face serious problems due to faculty work load and funding of the department.

The resources within research, particularly the Ag. Experiment Station, have 5.13 FTE's. The Experiment Station gets less than 4% of the Ag. Experiment Station budget. A comparable figure for the U.S. ranges from 6-8%. The Experiment Station has few resources in absolute terms and few resources compared to most other Ag. Economic departments. They have too limited a number of projects but also have too many projects given too limited resources. Many important regional and state problems are not being addressed because of the shortage of staff. They also have inadequate computer funds and do need a computer programmer in the department that is on hard money so that a stable program can be developed. Salaries paid by Ag. Econ. departments in the west show the average salary is next to the lowest for the two ranks and lowest for the third rank.

The department is cooperating with USDA research efforts and they do some research on grant and contract arrangements.

The final point made by Dick indicated the number of Extension Economists on hard money.

Dick then shared a composite sample of publications, including farm programs, grain, hay, Montana taxes, cattle cycles, cost and returns examples, economic feasibility of grain alcohol, marketing, nursing home cost and 160-acre limitations. The department has published many more publications.

Priorities established by the department include: (1) to develop programs dealing with economic education, and (2) to consider a center for economic education at MSU. The second item deals with public finance; third, Ag. policy issues to include breadth of issues; economic approach to Ag. policies and the involvement of Montanans directly and indirectly related to agriculture. Dick emphasized the need for a good Ag. policy program that would help not only the producer, but the consumer as well. Dick felt that an Ag. Policy Subcommittee would be extremely valuable in identifying issues; however, such a subcommittee would need to have a broad base and work within a value system that reflects Montanans. Great need to involve agriculture, plus the non-agriculture interest in these issues. It appears that most people are uninformed on the issues affecting lifestyles of Montana residents. The Policy Subcommittee would also need to maintain a balance between the micro and the macro systems in order to maintain a realistic perspective on the critical issues. There is a hazard in Ag. policy work and also a very serious challenge. Dick suggested that the Executive Committee give a very close and careful look at establishing an Ag. Policy Subcommittee. This item will be discussed in greater detail at the next meeting.

Bob Wambach, Director of the Montana Fish & Game Dept. was then introduced. Soon after he arrived in the Fish & Game Dept., Bob decided that the department knew what to do but not how to go about it. He's optimistic that the Fish & Game will become more involved in developing a positive image in the state.

They are now in the process of emphasizing the Outdoor Recreation Department, for they have been preoccupied with hunting and fishing. In addition, the department is taking a more comprehensive look at the total recreational needs in Montana to include non-game animals, non-consumptive uses of wildlife and outdoor parks. Because of this broader role and scope of the department, they also need to investigate additional funding to support their programs. The department is in need of additional support from

throughout Montana to help promote a positive, comprehensive program. Bob indicated that in the past they have alienated themselves from some groups and are making every effort to mend these fences. They need to re-establish cooperation with diverse interests in the state so that the recreational resources of Montana can be better utilized by all.

The Fish & Game is in the process of re-establishing a working relationship with a number of agencies and organizations.

They are also trying to reorganize their shop with seven divisions so that the total Fish & Game Dept. can be more efficiently utilized. One of their problems in the past has been the internal strife within these seven divisions. This reorganization may take time but is certainly worth pursuing.

It is difficult to turn the corner and change directions within a bureaucratic organization and it is also extremely difficult to obtain adequate finances for increased emphasis on programs that have been dormant in the past.

Special problems are becoming more critical including defining Indian jurisdiction, water rights and lawsuits. A few years ago, annual costs for lawsuits averaged \$25,000 and is now approaching \$300,000. It's extremely important for the Fish & Game Dept. to present a very positive program, rather than having issues settled in the courts.

There are also several external threats relating to the programs within the Fish & Game. A major concern is a preservationist philosophy represented by urban-based population that is well financed and highly educated. This could become a ground swell of political power that would make programs for Montana very difficult to implement.

There is also a philosophy treating wildlife as a renewable resource and needs to be managed accordingly. This is quite contrary to the philosophy of resource wildlife as a non-renewable resource and needs to be preserved at all costs.

There is also a shift of power to the urban areas and this urban-based power block is making it extremely difficult for a rural sparsely populated state such as Montana to effectuate successful programs.

There also appears to be a growing trend of federal encroachment on state's rights. An example is evident in Alaska where they are losing their responsibility to manage various species of wildlife and fisheries because of federal rules and programs.

Bob pointed out that there are inevitable conflicts dealing with land use. He feels strongly that we must recognize that to have compatible programs, and we must have a strong economy, for this is the best protection for a good and sound environment.

The Fish & Game Department is interested in funding Extension Wildlife Specialists. The initial educational programs were extremely valid and well received, but perhaps it's time to critically evaluate the previous program and develop and design a new format that will be more functional. Extension will meet with Bob Wambach to further discuss this matter.

Torlief pointed out that the Fish & Game Dept. has recently completed a State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan and complimented the Fish & Game on an outstanding job. If anyone is interested in obtaining a copy of this Plan, they are encouraged to contact the Fish & Game Dept. in Helena.

The afternoon session got underway with Senators Larry Fasbender and Paul Boylan addressing appropriation requests facing the next Montana legislative session. It appears that everybody is getting on the Proposition 13 bandwagon; however, they feel this may be the fad and the situation is not quite as severe in Montana. 60% of the property tax goes to education, therefore, a program similar to Proposition 13 in Montana would have severe consequences. It was pointed out that the legislature would still have the perrogative to secure finances from other sources to adequately fund the educational systems in Montana.

Montana is spending above its revenue only because we had a surplus in the last biennium. There appears to be indefinite demands on a finite resource and as more demands are made on state spending, there will also be more pressure to "hold the line" on financing new programs. One example is the demand on the State Building Program which far exceeds the revenues generated. The legislature may have to look at additional alternatives for adequately funding the State Building Program.

There are critical demands on education and the university would need to initiate radical changes if Proposition 13 carries over into the Referendum 75 vote this fall. The legislature will probably take a "hold the line" philosophy and be extremely critical of large increases or new or different programs.

It was also pointed out that the coal tax is in jeopardy due to the lawsuits being filed by coal mining companies. This situation may take several years before it is resolved. It was pointed out by both Senators that blanket rules are the easiest to initiate but in reality is a cop-out by the legislature in dealing with critical problems.

During the discussion it was pointed out that new programs may have great difficulty getting funded this coming legislative session. There appears to be a basic assumption that there is inefficiency in state government and the taxpayer is beginning to revolt and asking how much can we really afford in the way of governmental services.

Economic Development Association of Eastern Montana

Glenn Jacobsen, President of EDAEM and Red Lovec, Area Community Development Agent, were introduced who discussed the resolutions of EDAEM. EDAEM was created in 1970 and is making every effort to learn to live with industry such as coal in the southern counties and potential pot ash developments in the northern counties.

They have supported a variety of programs over time that have been beneficial to the residents in eastern Montana. They have supported resolutions that were initiated at the Western Governor's Conference dealing with export markets, world trade and restricting meat imports. They have also supported resolutions dealing with the American agriculture movement, price supports, trade negotiations, barley research, livestock processing, ag. products to include Gasahol and developing agriculture markets in Japan.

Considerable discussion generated with the EDAEM position on the Saskatchewan power plant proposed in the province adjacent to our northeastern counties. EDAEM feels there needs to be considerably more work done in determining standards for air and water qualities before they can officially endorse this project.

EDAEM had considerable difficulty in presenting a Rural Health Initiative Proposal that was turned down by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Apparently, the guidelines imposed by HEW were not satisfactory to the needs of the EDAEM target communities.

EDAEM is also attempting to establish an AM/FM radio in Plentywood and find it difficult to get approval from FCC. They will document the problems associated with this FCC application and perhaps the Executive Committee of RAD could provide support.

Ag. Policy Subcommittee

Discussion on ag. production versus marketing reflected the need for an objective evaluation of issues. An Ag. Policy Subcommittee will be discussed in greater detail at the next meeting.

Special items discussed by the Executive Committee included:

1. The need for Executive Committee members to work with subcommittees.
2. Carl Hoffman and Dick Setterstrom need to name alternates to the Executive Committee.
3. The Annual meeting will be held on Dec. 7 & 8 in Bozeman. Items to be considered for the Annual meeting include reclamation laws, livestock marketing and feeding. It was suggested that Bernard Harkness contact Ray Woodward to develop a program on feeding wheat and marketing-fed cattle in Montana.
4. The next meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on the 15th of September in Bozeman.

Being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Jim DeBree
Jim DeBree, Secretary

JD:ns

SEPTEMBER 15 MEETING

The agenda and minutes for the September 15 meeting follow.

A copy of the resolution regarding funding of the Sikes Act (P.L. 93-452) will be found in Appendix 9. This resolution was sent to all of the members of Montana's Congressional Delegation. Responses received from Montana's Senators and Representatives are to be found in Appendixes 10, 11, 12 & 13.

A letter to Governor Judge expressing appreciation to him for attending the September 15 meeting is included as Appendix 14. In this letter he was also reminded that the RAD Executive Committee was giving strong support for funding of the KEEP program as well as the funding of another Extension Economist.

Polly Prchal resigned from her position on the Executive Committee on October 27. A copy of her letter of resignation is included as Appendix 15.

A G E N D A

R.A.D. Executive Committee Meeting
Friday, September 15, 1978
Room 317, Student Union Building, M.S.U.
Bozeman, Montana

9:30 A.M.	Coffee and Doughnuts
10:00 A.M.	Review of Minutes of last meeting
10:15 A.M.	Correspondence and review of agenda
10:30 A.M.	Planning the agenda for the Annual meeting and discussion of By-Law changes
12:00 P.M.	Lunch
1:00 P.M.	Continue planning of Annual meeting Range Man of the Year Outstanding Citizen (Courage, vision, tolerance, industrious, accomplishments)
1:30 P.M.	Reports from Subcommittees Woodland Council - Wood Farm policy - McConnen Livestock - Woodward Others
3:00 P.M.	Coffee break
3:20 P.M.	<u>A Visit with Governor Tom Judge</u> - What does he see as opportunities and problems for our state. What programs are most important to him in achieving his goals as Governor.
5:00 P.M.	Adjourn

MINUTES

MONTANA RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE MEETING

MSU STUDENT UNION BUILDING

BOZEMAN, MONTANA

SEPT. 15, 1978

PRESENT:	Torlief S. Aasheim	Dick Setterstrom	Ray Woodward
	Bernard Harkness	Marty Erickson	Gordon Twedt
	Jack Iman	Carl Hoffman	Lorine Twedt
	Keith Williams	Pat Parker	Gerhard Seidler
	Robert LeProwse	Gary Dyer	James T. Badura
	Ken Baldwin	Jane R. Barry	Roy Linn
	Gene Hawkes	Lark P. Carter	Bill Beasley
	Dean C. Davidson	Dick McConnen	Pat Iman
	Gov. Tom Judge	John Lopach	Van K. Haderlie
	Bill Tietz		

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 a.m.

MSU President Bill Tietz announced a brunch at 11 a.m. Saturday at 2310 Springfield Drive.

Chairman Aasheim summarized minutes of the July 6 executive board meeting. He reminded Setterstrom and Hoffman of need to name alternates, and for executive committee members to work with subcommittees.

Correspondence included letters to Larry Fasbender, Carroll South, Paul Boylan and Bob Wambach, regarding the last meeting to express thanks for attending; a letter sent to subcommittees regarding annual meeting program times (several answered), and a letter sent to Gov. Tom Judge, House and Senate finance and claims committees, Ted James, Larry Pettit and Bill Tietz concerning the R.A.D. committee letter to Carl Hoffman regarding support for new Cooperative Extension Service positions. Aasheim expressed thanks to Pat Iman for reports on R.A.D. in the Grange's newspaper.

Materials on KEEP communications workshops and on the Balanced National Growth and Economic Development series were exhibited, along with some copies of "Program for Fish and Wildlife Habitat on National Forests" (available from the Montana Fish and Game Department).

R.A.D. COMMITTEE MINUTES (Continued)

Page 2

No suggestions for by-law changes were made as the annual meeting Dec. 7-8 in Bozeman was discussed. Dec. 7 will include business meeting, committee reports and lunch and banquet speakers. The Dec. 8 program will start at 8:30 a.m. with a film. The theme of the annual meeting will be "Challenges Facing Montana's Future."

Proposed topics were taxation and public services; transportation (special attention to Milwaukee Railroad and branch lines); USDA's rural development concepts including future of the family farm, crop insurances, capital structure-money management, inflation impact on rural Montana and energy.

After considerable discussion, and preferences were expressed by executive committee members, topics picked were: Inflation Impacts and Taxation and Public Services, each 1½ hours; Energy-Supply and Development and Transportation, one hour each, including discussion. These were voted upon motion of LeProwse, seconded by Iman.

To be considered as luncheon speakers are MSU President Bill Tietz and a Farm Bureau speaker who will be here for a previous meeting. The president of Toastmasters International, whose theme for the year is "Helping People Help Themselves," will be asked to be banquet speaker. It was agreed to have an evening Executive Committee meeting Dec. 6.

Executive Committee members whose terms expire are Aasheim, Bryan, Williams, Iman and Setterstrom. Setterstrom said he will not be candidate for re-election. The nominating committee will be Jane Barry, chairman, Roy Linn and Gary Dyer. The meeting will be in the Holiday Inn in Bozeman if available.

Carl Hoffman explained how Extension's budget has proceeded through Montana State University, Commissioner Pettit, a Regent's subcommittee and the Board of Regents. Thirty-six requests (those eligible under the guidelines for Extension) were reduced to seven areas: County programming, agriculture, KEEP, forestry, community development, nutrition-health and state program support.

The Regent's subcommittee included Jeff Morrison of Helena, chairman; Mary Pace, Bozeman teacher, and Lewy Evans, Billings architect. Appearing in behalf of programs were Setterstrom, forester; Tietz, veterinarian; three people, sheep specialist; Pat Iman, community development, and KEEP alumni, KEEP.

The Regents on Sept. 11 cut KEEP to \$110,000 for the biennium and killed the nutrition-health and state program support requests, but left Agnet, sheep specialist, Extension forester, cropping systems specialist, beef specialist, and veterinarian in its budget, although removing an agricultural economist and herbarium services. This reduced Extension budget funding proposals for new programs to \$193,411 for the 1st year of the biennium and \$266,073 for the 2nd, for a total of \$459,484 for the biennium.

Hoffman explained the budget now goes to the Governor's budget staff and from there the Governor's recommendations and the Board of Regent's recommendations both go to the Legislative Analyst and to the subcommittee of the joint Senate-House Committee on university appropriations. He said Extension and Experiment Station will be considered separately from the University system budget, and the requests are in the Extension budget.

Setterstrom moved, seconded by Williams, the requests, including an Extension economist, be sent to the Governor.

Ray Woodward reported on the Huntley research center and other research on wheat-barley cattle feeding trials, which resulted in the same gains for rations using three wheat varieties and using wheat as 75 per cent of the grain ration. He said steam flaking and good feeders may be needed to get similar results.

The attached resolution from the wildlife subcommittee was approved on motion of Baldwin, seconded by Williams, and will be sent to the Montana members of Congress. It endorses funding to implement wildlife and fisheries habitat under the Sikes Act (P.L. 93-452), which directs the U.S. Forest Service and state fish and game departments to identify habitat needs.

Parm Hacker submitted a brief report on activities of the range subcommittee, a copy of which is attached to these minutes.

Governor Tom Judge arrived at the meeting at 2:30 p.m. He praised R.A.D. as an organization concerned with the problems facing Montana and which sets private-sector policy, and said he would like closer association with R.A.D. on programs and policy.

The Governor said more than 100 public forums and a "Montana Futures Study" by Montana State University personnel have aimed at what people want for themselves and their grandchildren, and how they feel on issues. They showed people favor more taxes for highways, streets and law enforcement, about the same level of taxes for education and less taxes for welfare-type programs.

A Governor's Committee on Balanced Growth announced May 11 will look at Agriculture, livestock, predators, energy, strip mining, utility siting, energy conservation and development of alternate energy sources, natural resources, jobs, taxes, new business and job opportunities, foreign markets, etc., Judge said. He pointed to Algeria and Saudi Arabia programs and Taiwan's wheat purchases as International Trade Commission successes.

Gov. Judge said the Old West Regional Commission, using \$8 to \$10 million in Title V funds annually, attacks problems such as agricultural marketing, impacts of "boom-type" growth, veterinary school need and foreign trade.

The Governor expressed concern over neglect of people in institutions, including dismal surroundings, undesirable facilities and poor care. He said major steps have taken developmentally disabled people to homes for better care

at less cost, and utilization of mental health clinics to treat people and get them out of institutions. Alcoholism is treated on both state and local levels.

The Governor's Committee on Balanced Growth has four major tasks: energy and inventory of natural resources; urban-rural development; better human services and general government improvement. It includes the Governor's executive assistant, the lieutenant governor and chairmen of the four task force groups. Gov. Judge said public input and Legislative action are needed.

He pointed to job losses in agriculture, railroads, metals mining and forestry, noting forestry production is better and that coal mining, government and services employment is up. Areas in which programs can help include transportation, water treatment, power shortages, sewage treatment, conservation, taxation, parks, schools and meeting fast population growth impact.

Montana is moving away from a reactive posture toward energy planning, Gov. Judge said. He cited need to shorten time delays under environmental laws, to help local governments, streamline licensing and regulation of small business, stabilize programs for the mentally disabled, adopt an integrated youth program, review service fees paid by the public, improve exports, personal income, jobs and productivity and take a hard look at regulations imposed by the State.

There is a lot of room in the middle for opinions on all-out development of coal mining, lumber production, manufacturing, etc. without much regard to the environment, as compared to "fencing Montana back to 20 years ago with no industrial development which necessitates youth having to leave the state to find jobs," Judge said. He added that unless development policies are adopted, federal government will pre-empt state rights as it is doing with Bonneville utility siting, clean air laws and strip mining standards.

Montana is fortunate that while time is growing short, it is not too late and the state does not have to undo many mistakes, he said. He advocated a natural (births over deaths increase) growth. To work for natural and balanced growth, Montana must face the fact it cannot supply recreation and resources to the world, and it must preserve its non-renewable resources and especially water and land, Judge said. It must try to revitalize declining areas that are losing jobs and provide a well-trained work force and intellectual and career development at minimum cost. Farm land must be used to cut out-migration, retain a desirable place to live and preserve Montana's cities, Judge said.

Gov. Judge went off the record to discuss proposed budgeting aimed at adequate services without tax increase. He said agricultural research has been a tremendously good investment for Montana, and that "there is no price tag you can put on the value of Agnet."

Judge introduced John Lopach as head of the Governor's Office of Commerce and Small Business Development.

Lopach said citizen-set goals are needed to correct imbalances, and supported high-technology industries (examples: Woods Power Grip for plate glass installations, Liberty Manufacturing tillage shovels, Crisafulli pumps, Northern Manufacturing's Big Bud tractors and the Whitefish-manufactured wood bit with replaceable cutter head.

He cited need for well-managed, multiple use of forest lands rather than excessive placing of public lands in wilderness with no long-term development. He said Montana can't rely excessively on extractive industries such as cement making and metals mining. Montana can use administrative skills, retirement communities, year-around recreation. He said Montana can use more aid to energy-impacted communities, to tourist-type areas with fast population growth and to deteriorated towns. Investment capital is needed, and may require government-guaranteed credit (through banks).

Problems listed by Lopach included lack of financing for small operators in industry and agriculture, dependency on grants and federal funding, low per-capita income, government regulations that impede production, archaic licensing laws and conflicts of special interest groups.

Meaningful, acceptable goals should set action, starting with finding capital to allow independence, Lopach said. He said growth should be encouraged where there is capacity to handle it to provide meaningful, satisfying jobs.

Lopach said the goal for agriculture is "a strong-based, dispersed ownership that will protect the resources." At this point Bernard Harkness pointed to government regulations, rather than capital for land and equipment, as major problems for young people willing to work at farming or ranching. Lopach then asked if R.A.D. members would favor deregulation of the trucking industry if it meant losing services.

Lopach listed as social goals: Encouraging better personal care and development for the individual and family; life and property security; strong economy; good environment; family and education opportunities; using capacity of people and resources to full potential; lowering disease and disabilities; medical care for those who lack funds; better learning opportunities; and helping people be independent enough to care for themselves.

Projects proposed include: One-stop licensing; reversing investment trends including required registration of alien ownership; a transportation cost study; a centralized transportation plan; elimination of license duplication and regulations; better milk price regulation; decision on branch banking; giving local government power to limit growth; coordination of economic policy; improve technical assistance to communities; financing of development, production and jobs; marketing and technical assistance to business; capital investment planning, and analysis of economic development laws on the state's economic development.

Respectfully submitted,
Bill Beasley
Bill Beasley, Secretary

NOTE: ANNUAL MEETING WILL BE HELD IN BOZEMAN DEC. 7-8, 1978 with EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETING THE EVENING OF DEC. 6.

ANNUAL REPORT -- CONTINUED -- PAGE 5

DECEMBER 7 & 8 MEETINGS

The agenda and proceedings of the Annual Meeting are included in their entirety in the following pages. Also included are the minutes of the Executive Committee's meeting the evening of December 6.

A G E N D A

17th Annual Meeting
Montana State Rural Areas Development Committee
December 7 & 8, 1978
Holiday Inn
Bozeman, Montana

Wednesday, December 6, 1978

Subcommittees will meet as per their own arrangements as to time and place.

* * * * *

December 6

7:00 - 9:00 PM Registration - Holiday Inn
7:30 PM Executive Committee Meeting (location of meeting will be posted in the lobby of the Holiday Inn)

Thursday, December 7, 1978

8:00 - 5:00 PM Registration - Holiday Inn
8:30 AM Business Meeting - T.S.Aasheim, Chairman
 Review of minutes of last meeting
 Financial Report
 Membership Report
 Changes in By Laws, if any
 Changes in dues, if any
 Suggestions for the good of RAD
 Other subcommittees, etc.
 Election of members to Executive Committee
 Election of Officers to Executive Committee

10:00 AM Coffee Break

10:25 AM Comments and Announcements
 T. S. Aasheim

10:30 AM Subcommittee Reports
 Dick Setterstrom, Chairman of Session

10:30 AM AGNET & Soils - a computerized agricultural network for management decisions and how it is being used in connection with soils work at Montana State University - LeRoy Luft and Paul Kresge -

Friday, December 8, 1978

THEME: "CHALLENGES FACING MONTANA'S FUTURE"

8:30 AM Harvey Bryan - Chairman of Session

8:30 AM Film

9:00 AM Ener

Future of energy supply and development.
- Dr. Lloyd Bender -

10:30 AM Taxation and public services
- Dr. Verne House & others -

12:00 PM	Lunch - Bernard Harkness, M.C. - Speaker to be announced -
1:30 PM	Transportation - Current problems and possible solutions or alternatives - <u>Dr. James Cornelius & others</u> -
3:00 PM	Coffee Break
3:30 PM	Inflation - Causes, impacts and solutions (special emphasis on rural Montana) - <u>Dr. Dick McConnen</u> -
4:30 PM	Adjourn

MINUTES OF THE MONTANA STATE RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
18th Annual Meeting
Bozeman, Montana
December 7 & 8, 1978

Executive Committee - December 6, 1978

The Executive Committee met the evening of December 6, 1978 in the Holiday Inn. Those in attendance were: Torlief Aasheim, Dick Setterstron, Jane Barry, Dave Armstrong, Jack Iman, Carl Hoffman, Jim Stevens, Gordon Twedt, Harvey Bryan and Acting Secretary, Bob Bucher.

Aasheim outlined the order of business for the annual meeting and asked for additional agenda items. None were forthcoming.

Aasheim presented the financial and membership report. Copy is attached to annual meeting minutes.

Barry gave the report of the nominating committee of nominees to be offered to membership at annual meeting.

Weed Committee

Armstrong reported that its meetings are poorly attended, that the State Weed Association has declining attendance and asked what could be done about it. He said members were frustrated.

Twedt reported that Bob Hunt of Monsanto is back in the state and will be setting up test plots all over the state. Hunt's address is 1715 Meadowlark Drive, Great Falls, MT. He might be of help to the committee.

Hoffman described Gary Strobel's work with disease as a control of wild oats. He also stated that Peter Fay has surveyed the state and has a map of weed infestation.

Iman mentioned that some county commissioners are not very interested in weed control.

Extension and Experiment Station Budgeting

Commissioner of Higher Education Pettit's letter to Keith Kelly was discussed. It suggested that Extension and Experiment Stations belonged in the MSU structure but that their budgets should be considered separately from that of MSU.

Hoffman said that the present arrangement is satisfactory as long as there is opportunity for public imput at the hearings before the Board of Regents as there was this year. Hoffman feels that this arrangement is better than having Extension and Experiment Station budgets considered outside the Board of Regents with the other state governmental unit budgets.

Bryan asked if Extension and Experiment Station budgets are considered together as he feels they should be. Hoffman indicated that he and Asleson support each other but that each budget is considered separately.

Asheim said that Extension has an idea for a facility to house Extension and serve as a center for continuing education. Hoffman stated that he had discussed the idea with the Kellogg Foundation.

Policy Committee

Aasheim asked for names of people who might serve on the Farm Policy Committee with Dick McConnen. None offered.

What Makes RAD Tick

Aasheim asked "What makes you people come to RAD"? Someone mentioned that RAD has made things happen and listed KEEP, vocational education, dairy specialist, agricultural engineer and EDAEM.

Setterstrom said RAD has accomplished more for the good of Montana than any group he has belonged to; that it has gotten the Farm Bureau, Farmers Union and Grange together at the same table.

Bryan said it is an avenue for getting things done; that it got him on the Governor's Economic Advisory Council.

Iman said it is educational. He comes to share knowledge of what's going on and to get actions started; that RAD is successful because it is not dominated by agency people.

Twedt said he comes because he feels he can contribute; he can learn what others can offer and it gives him a chance to be a part of the action.

Stevens said RAD has concern for overall issues of the state and is a means of communication and cooperation.

Aasheim said he comes because he is dedicated to getting people involved in public issues.

Format for next Annual Meeting

Aasheim asked whether the annual meeting should continue as a public meeting or should it be a meeting of the Executive and Subcommittee members. The subcommittees could meet the first day with executive committee member participation and have subcommittee reports on the second day.

It was suggested that some addresses or talks should be on the program even though a new format was tried. Maybe the meeting should be opened by a keynoter.

The question was asked "Why don't we have more KEEPERS involved in subcommittees?"

Next Meeting

The next meeting will be held in Helena, February 14 at a place to be secured by Dick Setterstrom.

The meeting recessed until the end of the Annual Meeting.

Executive Committee - December 8

The committee met at 3 PM on December 8 with Aasheim, LeProwse, Twedt, Stevens, Iman, Harkness, Setterstrom, Bryan, Hoffman and Bucher attending.

Iman conducted the election for Chairman. Aasheim was nominated and elected by unanimous vote.

Aasheim opened the nominations for Vice Chairman. Bob LeProwse was nominated and elected by unanimous vote.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Chairman, Vice Chairman, and Director of Extension choose the Secretary and that Bucher serve as Secretary until replaced.

Replacement for Polly Prchal

LeProwse moved to invite Gay Holliday of WIFE to the February meeting and discuss with her the possibility of her becoming a member of the Executive Committee. Motion was seconded and carried. Aasheim will invite Holliday.

Meeting adjourned.

Annual Meeting

The Annual Meeting was called to order by Chairman Torlief Aasheim at 8:30 AM, December 7, 1978 in the Holiday Inn, Bozeman.

After introductions, announcements and review of the program, Bucher presented highlights of the 1977 Annual Meeting. The financial and membership report was presented by Aasheim and is attached.

No recommendations for by-law changes this year were offered. None were offered for action at next year's meeting. Dues structure was discussed but no action taken to change it.

The Chairman asked if it might improve RAD if subcommittees met the first day of the annual meeting and reported the second day. Several persons agreed that this would be an improvement. It was suggested that there be some outside speakers and possibly a keynote speaker.

Aasheim asked why some committees have not been active. Kresge said that the Soils Committee did not have a charge at present. Twedt said RAD was in a position to be a clearing house for various projects, provide support for them and to get them considered and executed by those who can do something about them. RAD does have the ear of the Governor and the Legislature.

The nominating committee composed of Jane Barry, Roy Linn and Gary Dyer nominated the following for the five Executive Committee positions:

Torlief Aasheim	Gerhard Seidler
Ken Baldwin	Barbara Sell
Harvey Bryan	Dick Setterstrom
Jack Iman	Keith Williams
Leonard Lombardi	

Nominations from the floor were called for. None were made so nominations were closed and ballots distributed. Luft, Bryan and Filmore were appointed to count the ballots and reported that the following were elected:

Torlief Aasheim	Dick Setterstrom
Harvey Bryan	Keith Williams
Jack Iman	

Subcommittee Reports

Dick Setterstrom chaired the 10:30 AM session and introduced the reporters.

Livestock Subcommittee

Ray Woodward said the committee met once and decided that major problems are: inability of producers to market performance tested cattle at appropriate prices; need for an Extension veterinarian, another beef specialist, wheat feeding research, weak calf syndrome research, scabies and integrated packing. Copy of report is attached.

The committee felt that Extension had too many administrators and too few highly trained specialists on a regional basis.

Carl Hoffman commented that he had as few administrators as he could operate with because of agent turnover, affirmative action requirements and county budget negotiations. Someone has to perform these jobs if Extension is to comply with the law, secure funding and train agents. He cannot support cannibalism; that is, robbing one function to support another.

Soils Subcommittee

Paul Kresge said that the state mandated Soils Advisory Committee cited the need for more field testing and more weather interpretation. He feels that an attempt should be made to coordinate the Soils Advisory Committee and the RAD Subcommittee work. He also suggested a merger of the RAD Subcommittee and the Montana Soil Conservation Society. He suggested that the committee devote time to interpreting weather in crop management and cropping systems.

AGNET

LeRoy Luft outlined the history of AGNET. It was started by Nebraska five years ago with programs for producer decision making. Montana's Governor Judge appointed Jim Stevens, Walter Johnson, Phil Olsen, Vivian Thuesen and Luft to evaluate it. A five state program was funded by the Old West Regional Commission. Montana's share of the \$1.5 million is \$290,000. The grant will terminate February 1980. The grant covers the cost of two people (a supervisor and a programmer), 20 terminals and two WATS lines. Montana Cooperative Extension Service bought 30 terminals so that all county extension offices have one.

Extension has requested funding from the Legislature to continue AGNET after the grant runs out.

Brad Garnick, AGNET Supervisor, described the programs available and the ones developed by Montana. He said that AGNET was used 680 times in November.

With terminals and screens, Garnick and Kresge demonstrated how the fertilizer recommendation program works.

Noon Luncheon - December 7

Gordon Twedt introduced MSU President William Tietz who spoke on

"The State of the University". Tietz thanked RAD for its support of the 6 mill levy. He said that MSU enrollment is currently 9,916. The main point of his address was that, in real (uninflated) dollars, cost per student has declined; that faculty salaries are below the western region and the western region is below the national average. He said that MSU was in compliance with Title IX except in athletics where it will cost \$150,000 to comply.

The Role and Scope statement will be finalized next year. MSU is emphasizing written and oral communication skill development of its students. It is investigating core curriculum, studying degree offerings in biology and hoping to increase outreach in health.

Tietz discussed budget requests made to the Board of Regents and the Legislative Fiscal Analysts study of law and high cost programs and student/faculty ratios.

Afternoon of December 7

Bob LeProwse chaired the meeting.

Forestry Subcommittee (Woodland Council)

Howie Hunter presented the report. The committee supports employment of an Extension Forester, has been working with the Interim Legislative Committee on forestry taxation, is working to secure wildlife habitat plantings in the plains, and has developed water quality TV spots. Their report is attached.

Range Subcommittee

Harold Simmes presented the report which highlighted a concern for continuing plow-up of grassland. Last year the committee developed a youth range camp in Western Montana, assisted state grazing districts, encouraged Vo-Ag to emphasize range, and monitored biologic weed control.

The committee will request 4-H to provide recognition for range project members at National 4-H Club Congress.

Copy of report is attached.

Weed Subcommittee

Dave Armstrong presented the report. He indicated that interest in attending meetings has declined. He said nothing is being done to solve the weed problem and that losses due to weeds are twice those from insects and disease. Weed districts limit their activities to roadsides. The weed problem is increasing.

The weed law is unenforceable, Legislature rejects change, mapping systems are needed, remote sensing may help map infestations. Long range planning is needed. There is no communication between local,

state and federal groups.

Biologic control is helping - the musk thistle weevil has been distributed statewide. Armstrong requested RAD support of a line item for biologic control in the Experiment Station budget.

He requested support of a Department of Agriculture proposal to fund biologic control through a Renewable Resources Grant which cannot be used for research. MACD and the westside biologic groups are supporting it. The target weeds that the Department of Agriculture wants to get insects to control are: leafy spurge, spotted knapweed, Canada thistle, Russian thistle and common tansy. Copy of proposal is attached.

He requested suggestions of what the subcommittee might do. Aasheim said the Executive Committee will discuss this and offer suggestions.

Farm Safety Subcommittee

Roy Linn presented the report. Accomplishments include completion of safety survey, hazardous occupation training of youth, promotion of safe handling of pesticides and use of smoke detectors. A copy of the report is attached.

Afternoon of December 7

Jack Iman, Chairman

Wildlife Subcommittee

Harry McNeal presented the report. The procedure of the committee is to educate its members about wildlife and wildlife habitat so they can educate groups they represent. A copy of the report is attached.

Community Development Subcommittee

Rex Campbell presented the report and stated that the committee feels the following areas need special emphasis: (1) land use planning, (2) citizen involvement in community affairs and (3) improve cooperation on local level between agencies and organizations. A copy of the report is attached.

Remote Sensing Subcommittee

Dave Armstrong presented the report and cited two needs. One is to get complete photo coverage of Montana on a common scale. The second is to establish an instate archive in which imagery can be stored and retrieved for use by agencies and the public. A copy of the report is attached.

Banquet - December 7

Jim Stevens was Master of Ceremonies. Vern Koelzer read several

humorous poems to illustrate "Points to Ponder". Jess Lair outlined his philosophy of regarding everyone, except himself, as "perfect".

Parm Hacker conducted an awards presentation program. Awards were made to:

Leo Lund, Fallon, "Range Man of the Year",
by Arnold Wise of Burlington Northern
Mitch Boken, Twin Bridges, "Range Technician of the Year",
by Arnold Wise of Burlington Northern

Morning of December 8

Harvey Bryan chaired the session.

An "Update on Summer Cloud Seeding" was presented by Bob Yaw, Professor Meterology at MSU.

RAD was instrumental in getting HYPLEX (the high plains experiment) started at Miles City. Congress directed the Bureau of Reclamation to investigate rain increasing.

So far, the researchers have determined that Montana clouds are short of ice crystals therefore making seeding feasible. They have determined the type of clouds that can be treated and are studying storm formations. They must learn more about storm formations in order to increase the effectiveness of seeding programs.

Three states are seeding clouds in winter to increase snowpack. Montana should determine the effect of winter mountain cloud seeding as downstream states may demand it in order to improve stream flow.

Scanty evidence indicates that seeding clouds does not decrease rain downwind.

Evidence indicates no relation between cloud seeding and the Rapid City and Big Thompson floods.

ENERGY, What are the issues and what determines the future of energy supply and demand, was presented by Lloyd Bender of USDA.

The Northern Great Plains has 48% of the nation's coal (40% of the BTU's). The total US reserve is 1.5 trillion tons.

Montana has low sulphur coal and is far from markets. A change in low sulphur technology or rise in freight rates may reduce long range demand for Montana's coal.

Demand for coal will double by 1985. Montana will supply about 100 million tons annually. This will require about 50,000 - 70,000 people.

Local effects will be to increase number of miners, number of railroad workers and amount of traffic congestion from 22 trains daily. Montana will be dealing with producer and consumer groups in the East and in Texas.

Montana's state and local taxes on coal are \$1.73 per ton while Wyoming's are \$1.00 per ton and North Dakota's are 77¢ per ton (for low value coal).

Bender listed major local level issues of coal development as:

1. The mismatch of tax base and location of people.
2. The mismatch of time - new facilities are needed and tax revenues occur.

Bender said that various methods are used to solve these problems.

1. Distribution of tax revenues can be affected by:

- a. City-county consolidation
- b. County assumption of city functions
- c. Prepayment of taxes

2. Costs may be passed forward to new residents by:

- a. Zoning and requiring developer to pay all front end costs; i.e., water, sewer, schools, etc.
- b. Special improvement districts
- c. User fees
- d. Connect charges

Taxation and Public Services was discussed by a panel led by Verne House.

Layton Thompson gave an overview of Montana's tax system. Education and roads account for 2/3 of the tax requirements.

John Vincent - Bozeman legislator listed problems he expects the legislature to face:

1. Adjustment of taxable percent of assessed value.
2. Inheritance tax changes.
3. Reclassification changes.
4. Elimination of bank shares tax and taxing banks under the corporation license law.
5. Increase of gasoline tax.
6. Auto fee instead of property tax on cars.
7. Elimination of residential property tax and replacement by 2% income tax.
8. Deferral of property tax on senior citizens residences until after death.

9. Homestead tax relief.
10. Income tax indexing.
11. Renter deduction in lieu of property tax relief.
12. Selective sales tax.
13. Liquor tax because of loss of wine tax.
14. Ten % surtax.
15. Increased deductions and exemptions.
16. Limitation of property tax to 1.5% of market value.
17. Limit on state spending.
18. Energy conservation tax deduction.
19. Coal tax.
20. School foundation program - Governor's budget increases it by 5% which is less than inflation.

John Clark of the Department of Revenue gave estimates of tax reductions caused by certain measures.

1. Wine initiative - \$5.6 million loss
2. Repeal of surtax and increased exemptions - \$30-40 million loss.

Lunch - December 8

Bernard Harkness served as Master of Ceremonies.

Don Rawlins of American Farm Bureau Federation spoke on "The Environment and Us". He said that Farm Bureau is working for repeal of the 160 acre limitation on Bureau of Reclamation projects, for repeal of Rare II and coyote and blackbird control measures or indemnities.

Afternoon of December 8

Torlief Aasheim served as Chairman.

Transportation - Current problems and Possible Solutions or Alternatives was discussed by Jim Cornelius and Sally Thompson of MSU Ag Econ Department.

Cornelius listed the following problem areas:

1. Abandonment
2. Declining quality of service
3. Box car shortage
4. Deregulation
5. Inter-regional competition

Thompson provided information on the effects of the Milwaukee's proposed abandonment:

1. Tax loss
2. Some communities will stagnate
3. Some lumber and wood products industries will relocate
4. Monopolistic pricing of trucks or BN
5. Quality of remaining service
6. Fears of people of weakening agriculture and business.

Actually the Milwaukee carries lumber, wood products and grain almost exclusively. Other producers should be little affected.

Thompson's paper is attached.

Cornelius stated that BN contemplated abandonment of some branch lines and that the "Common Carrier Doctrine" was going out of fashion. This doctrine required profitable lines of a railroad to subsidize the unprofitable ones.

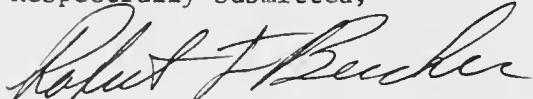
He said that de-regulation would have no great effect on airlines but might cause increased freight rates on grain. He said the box car shortage was a national problem and could not be solved by Montana. He stated that when freight rates are adjusted by a percentage rather than a dollar amount that it was disadvantageous to high freight areas like Montana.

Cornelius said that development of a state rail plan and retraining of displaced railroad workers could ease some of the effects.

Adjournment

Weather being threatening, the last presentation (on inflation) was deferred until the next Executive Committee meeting and the Annual Meeting was adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,



Robert F. Bucher
Acting Secretary

FINANCIAL REPORT
 MONTANA STATE RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE
 For the Period
 Nov. 30, 1977 through Nov. 30, 1978

* * * * *

Balance as of Nov. 30, 1977	\$ 656.14
Registration & Meals - Annual Mtg. - 1977	952.00
Dues for 1978	330.00
Equity Coop. Assn. - Brady, Montana	50.00
Montana Associated Utilities	<u>25.00</u>
1977 Carry over & Income	
	\$2,013.14

EXPENDITURES

Dec. 1, 1977 - Plaque - Judd Walker	\$ 22.50
Dec. 1, 1977 - Howard Porter - Speech	50.00
Dec. 1, 1977 - Piano player - Banquet	25.00
Dec. 17, 1977 - Northern Hotel-meals & services	1,002.20
Jan. 1, 1978 - Stamps, phone calls & misc.	30.28
March 6, 1978 - Refreshments (MSU - SUB)	19.80
April 4, 1978 - Stamps, phone calls & misc.	40.59
May 6, 1978 - Refreshments (MSU - SUB)	17.90
June 28, 1978 - Stamps, phone calls, misc.	24.91
July 17, 1978 - Refreshments (MSU - SUB)	21.15
July 17, 1978 - Larry Fasbender (Expenses)	50.00
Aug. 28, 1978 - Stamps, phone calls & misc.	20.97
Nov. 24, 1978 - Stamps, phone calls & misc.	<u>51.33</u>
Total Expenses	
	\$1,376.63

Balance as of 11/30/78	636.51
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1978 MEMBERSHIP

Paid Annual Dues - 66	\$ 330.00
Paid Life Membership Dues - 0	0
Paid Assoc. Membership Dues - 3	75.00
Paid Sustaining Membership Dues - 0	0
Total	<u>\$ 405.00</u>

1977 MEMBERSHIP

Paid Annual Dues - 72	\$ 360.00
Paid Life Membership Dues - 0	0
Paid Assoc. Membership Dues - 0	0
Paid Sustaining Membership Dues - 1	<u>100.00</u>
Total	<u>\$ 460.00</u>

1978 Mailing List -- 320 people

1977 Mailing List -- 250 people

FINANCIAL STATEMENT
Montana State R.A.D. Committee
Annual Meeting

Bozeman, Montana
Dec. 7 & 8, 1978

Meals paid for and Registration fees:

Registration fees - 42 @ \$3.00	\$ 126.00
Noon Luncheon - Dec. 7 - 44 @ \$3.50	154.00
Dinner - Dec. 7 - 48 @ \$7.00	336.00
Lunch - Dec. 8 - 28 @ \$3.50	<u>98.00</u>
	714.00

Complimentary Meals:

Lunch - Dec. 7 - 3 @ \$3.50	\$ 10.50
Dinner - Dec. 7 - 10 @ \$7.00	70.00
Lunch - Dec. 8 - 3 @ \$3.50	<u>10.50</u>
	91.00

Expenditures:

Coffee & doughnuts - Dec. 7	\$ 49.45
Luncheon - Dec. 7 - 47 @ \$3.40	159.80
Dinner - Dec. 7 - 58 @ \$6.30	365.40
Coffee & doughnuts - Dec. 8	32.55
Luncheon - Dec. 8 - 31 @ \$3.47	107.60
Flowers for Banquet	15.00
Banquet Speaker	<u>50.00</u>
Total for food, gratuities and flowers:	\$ 779.80

86 individuals registered for the meeting.
46 paid their annual dues of \$5.00.

Annual Report - RAD Livestock Sub-Committee

Ray R. Woodward, Chairman

Present members include:

Dale Davis, Belgrade	Farm Bureau
Charles Balsam, Powderville	Montana Cattlemen's Association
Dr. Roger Brownson, Bozeman	Extension Service
Dr. Jack Catlin, Bozeman	Veterinary Research Laboratory
Dick Davidson, Billings	Feedlot operator
John Davis, Great Falls	Banker
Dr. H. E. Furgeson, Anaconda	Purebred breeder
Dr. James Glosser, Helena	State Veterinarian
Leo McDonnell, Billings	Test station operator
Dr. Lavon Sumption, Grt. Falls	Farmers Union
Mons Teigen, Helena	Montana Stockgrower's Association
Robert Thoft, Stevensville	Montana Grange
Keith Williams, Billings	Montana Power and RAD Executive Committee
Ray Woodward, Miles City	USDA Research
Bernard Harkness, Dell	Farmer and RAD Executive Committee
Additional new members nominated	Charles Yaeger, Lewistown and Jim Cornelius, Bozeman

The Livestock Sub-Committee met in Bozeman October 17, 1978 with all but four members in attendance. Guests on the program were Torlief Aasheim of RAD, Lloyd Schmitt of Stanford and Dick McConnen, Oscar Thomas and Carl Hoffman of Montana State University.

Action during the meeting included:

1. Moved to support the requests for an Extension Veterinarian and an additional Extension Beef Specialist. It was recommended that the Extension Beef Specialist be given regional responsibilities and, assuming that Dr. Brownson remained in Bozeman, that he be assigned and located in Eastern Montana. A second recommendation that livestock marketing should be among his areas of expertise.
2. Moved to recommend additional research on wheat feeding. It is hoped that the Executive Committee will enlist support from Bob Bastrup in this regard. Since wheat is more of a surplus commodity than barley in Montana it is important to pursue the feasibility of more wheat feeding.

One of our members, Dick Davidson has fed mostly wheat in his commercial feedlot and pointed out the areas of needed research as being:

- a. Carcass evaluation of cattle fed wheat vs. barley
- b. Spring vs. winter wheat for the feedlot
- c. Evaluation of triticale

Dr. Thomas pointed out that some research is being conducted at Huntley and that Montana and other states had accomplished much research, but

2.

agreed that the opportunities afforded by new wheat varieties and new processing required additional study. Dr. Thomas will initiate a literature review of wheat research as a starting point.

3. The weak calf syndrome research is funded through 1980 only. The electronic microscope requested by Veterinary Research will be of great importance in this research. The Committee supports additional funding for the weak calf syndrome and acquisition of an electronic microscope.
4. The scabies problem is of concern to both producers and feeders in Montana. An effort is being made to locate additional dipping areas, hopefully near concentration of feedlots.
5. Several new and proposed packing and marketing facilities were discussed. While the completely integrated program of Schmitt Ranches does not provide for a great volume, it is a concept that certainly has promise. New packing facilities at Billings and Glasgow and progress with the one in Great Falls makes the marketing picture brighter in Montana.

The Committee will attempt to support its recommendations for additional Extension Service specialists at the legislative level. The subject that provoked the most discussion at this meeting was the criticism of the present structure of the Extension Service with the uniform opinion among Committee members that there were too many supervisory personnel and too few highly trained specialists on a regional basis. This subject will be studied more by our Committee during 1979.



Ray R. Woodward

WOODLAND COUNCIL REPORT TO RAD
from the
FORESTRY SUBCOMMITTEE
December 7, 1978

1. The Council continues to support establishment of an extension forester position within CES. Members of the Council were successful in securing reinstatement of the position in the Governor's budget. Flathead 208 organization has notified the Council of its support of the establishment of the position and its intent to actively pursue means to secure its establishment.
2. The Council has been working with the interim legislative committee on taxation - providing information and support.
 - A. A subcommittee of the Council has a draft report prepared assessing the pros and cons of various forms of forest taxation. Much of the information deals with other states' experiences with different tax systems.
 - B. The Council has not taken a position regarding a best tax system.
3. A recent concern of the Council is access to public lands. The last Council meeting addressed the issue. Presently members of the Council are gathering information on agency regulations regarding access.

The big concern of affected private land owners is the granting of unrestricted public access, which is the preferred form of access of public land managing agencies.

Appraisal value was another issue.
4. The Wildlife Habitat Improvement Committee is continuing to meet to formulate an action program.
5. Forestry Spots: Montana Department of Health and Environmental Sciences - Water Quality Bureau is producing a series of TV spot announcements on land treatment and water quality - Don Wood is working with them on the spots relating to forestry.
6. 4-H Forestry.

REPORT ON THE RANGELAND PROGRAM BY HAROLD SIMMES - STATE RAD ANNUAL MEETING

During the past year the important role of the Montana Rangeland Resource program has become more and more apparent. The necessity of coordinating the management activities of all concerned agencies and individuals must be recognized if further deterioration of rangeland resources is to be averted.

Despite the fact that grain prices have dropped measurably from recent high levels, the plow up of rangelands continues. Quite frequently the question arises as to what will be the result of this practice. Will it be necessary for Government to assist with some type of incentive program to encourage the reseeding of marginal farm ground to productive grassland? It appears that this type of thinking is quite prevalent and perhaps such action will be necessary.

If such is the case, the goals of the Montana Rangeland Resource Act would dictate that the coordinated efforts of all concerned must be written into the program. Long term planning to protect the resource will be of major importance. The need for continued improvement and development of rangelands can probably be emphasized by financial and technical incentives. However, penalties of some sort may be necessary to prevent a recurrence of the present situation at some future time.

Planning of this type for the protection of the grassland resource cannot be limited to production of livestock forage alone. The various uses of rangelands such as wildlife habitat and forage, water development, and water quality, watershed protection, recreation, natural beauty and the balance of resources for economic stability must all be considered. To accomplish these goals, the necessity of coordinated efforts must again be stressed, and the success of the Montana Rangeland Resource program will depend on the recognition of united action by all concerned.

Of special interest to the future of the Montana Rangeland Resource Program is the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 passed in the last few days of the recent Congress. Signed by President Carter on October 25th the law provides that the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service inventory and identify public rangeland conditions and trends, manage, maintain, and improve the condition of the public rangelands so they become as productive as feasible for all rangeland values according to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. The law further provides funding for the establishment of experimental areas to provide incentives and rewards for range improvements. This section of the law is almost identical to the Montana Rangeland Resource Act, and provides an excellent opportunity for coordinating State and Federal range improvement efforts.

Now, just a few highlights of what has been done during the past year:

The inception of a youth range camp in Western Montana to supplement the camps previously established was strongly supported.

There has been a decided increase in time and effort spent in assisting the State Grazing Districts.

Considerable effort has been directed toward increasing the attention given to rangeland related subjects in the Vocational Agriculture Program.

Biological and chemical weed control on rangeland has been emphasized.

The program of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service on the C.M. Russell Game Range has been closely monitored for its effect on livestock grazing.

Allotment Management plans being prepared by the Bureau of Land Management have been monitored as they relate to coordinated land use planning.

4-H in range management projects.

September 19, 1978

Mr. Ted Doney
Director
Department of Natural Resources
and Conservation
32 South Ewing
Helena, MT 59601

Dear Mr. Doney:

Attached is a proposal for biological weed control in Montana. Several of my staff have been in contact with Mr. William Long of your Department regarding the possibility of funding a proposal of this type under the Renewable Resources Program. We believe this is a viable approach to a very difficult problem and we would appreciate your serious consideration of the proposal.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

W. Gordon McOmber
Director

WGM:mk
Enc.



STATE OF MONTANA
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

PESTICIDE DIVISION

AIRPORT WAY BUILDING WEST

1300 CEDAR STREET

HELENA, MONTANA 59601

TELEPHONE: 406.444.3725

W. GORDON MCOMBER
DIRECTOR

BIOLOGICAL WEED CONTROL PROPOSAL

of the

Montana Department of Agriculture

Technical Services Bureau

INTRODUCTION

Vast areas of the earth are covered by weeds that either do not yield to chemicals or against which the use of chemical is too expensive or impractical. However, the use of insects has been strikingly successful in controlling some of the world's worst weeds, such as prickly pear (Opuntia sp.) and St. Johns Wort (Hypericum perforatum). The use of natural enemies - parasite, predators and pathogens - in reducing the population of a plant or animal species is known as biological control. When suitable and effective agents are available, this method is cheap and permanent, involving no repetitive treatments or corrective measures year after year (NAS, 1968).

An example of an extremely successful reduction in the range and density of a weed using biological control is that of St. Johns Wort. By 1944 St. Johns Wort was infesting 2,000,000 acres of range in 30 counties of California. Several insects were cleared for release and introduced into stands of St. Johns Wort. In less than 10 years, St. Johns Wort was reduced to an occasional roadside weed occupying less than 1 percent of its former range. Harris (Unpublished 1978) is not aware of any instance in which biological control energetically pursued, adequately financed and with adequate time has not reduced the

the abundance by over 90% of an introduced weed that formed dense stands over large areas. Introductions of these insects into stands of St. John's Wort in Washington, Idaho and Montana have resulted in varying degrees of success. Those introductions into Washington and Idaho were much more successful than those made in Montana. Several theories about the lack of apparent success of this insect in Montana abound but little definitive work has been done to determine the cause. However, it can be said that the insects do exert pressure on St. John's Wort in Montana although not to the same degree as in California. Examples of such dramatic reduction in the density of a weed population do not occur frequently. Very likely, reduction of other weed populations will occur over a longer period of time after the introduction of the agent. This should offer no discouragement because the cost of introducing and evaluating these biological control agents is small when compared to the cost of other control technology (re: herbicides, mowing, hand pulling) over a long period of time.

The cost of developing a biological control agent in Canada has been estimated by Harris (Unpublished, 1978). Required research involves exploration and collection of candidate insects overseas, extensive screening studies, candidate weed surveys in Canada, release and post release studies. The cost of this research is estimated to equal twenty (20) scientist years (currently \$64,600 per scientist year) or \$1.2 to 1.8 million. It should be stressed that agents cleared for release in Montana are final products of this exhaustive research and therefore the cost of establishment and study in Montana are minimal.

When compared to the cost of chemical treatment the investment required for biological control is quite small. A case in point cited by Harris (Unpublished, 1978) is the comparison of control costs associated with two knapweed species in British Columbia, Canada. An investment of \$33 million would be required to chemically treat the susceptible knapweed acreage in British Columbia as

compared to \$1.8 million required to clear and release biological agents against the weed pests. Once the agents have been cleared there are only minor additional costs regardless of the size of the infested acreage.

Montana is a state supported by an agricultural base. Services required to maintain this agricultural base such as fuel, machinery, labor, and pesticides are expensive and continue to increase in cost. There are few alternatives to fuel, machinery, and labor costs; however, biological pest control may offer some alternatives to costs involved with the use of pesticides.

In Montana losses to weed plants are estimated to cost farmers and ranchers more than losses of insects and diseases combined. Annual weeds growing in association with cultivated crops generally do not lend themselves to biological control, however, an exception is the biological control of Russian thistle (Salsola kali) with an insect. Major problems are encountered when perennial weed plants infest range and non-crop areas. These areas are often not easily accessible and in addition to their inaccessibility these lands may be environmentally sensitive and are often associated with public land. Use of pesticides in these areas is often difficult environmentally and politically. Biological control permits the control of undesirable plants in these sensitive areas. Noxious plants are often associated with river and stream drainages and because of moisture availability these drainages are floristically complex. Use of herbicides in these areas poses two threats; one to the aquatic environment itself; and to the other to desirable vegetation. Use of biological control agents will relieve the land manager of the responsibility for using herbicides in these sensitive areas. Biological control agents do not honor the boundaries of man and therefore are ideally suited for use in areas where access is difficult or impossible and where land managers do not wish to use chemical control. Because they have proven to be effective, are safe to use,

and cost little once established we believe that Montana should vigorously pursue a program to identify and release biological control agents that are available for use on undesirable plants in Montana.

The introduction of exotic weed feeding insects has certain distinct advantages over current weed control practice. At the least it is a useful adjunct to present control methods; at best, it can supplant the need for artificial controls entirely. Its potential equals that of other control methods, without the spectre of undesirable side effects. However, successful biological control cannot be achieved overnight, nor is every weed likely to be controlled in this manner. Contrary to the opinions of some, the use of biological control requires a high degree of skill and an amalgamation of many talents, disciplines and ecological insights (Huffaker, 1971).

Currently, in Montana, only one outstanding success utilizing insects to control a weed can be cited. Musk thistle (Carduus nutans) is a biennial weed of pasture and range in Montana. Dense infestations of this plant prevent livestock from effectively using these areas for grazing. This reduction in the carrying capacity results in a loss of income to the farmer-rancher. About ten years ago an insect Rhinocyllus conicus was released on musk thistle in Gallatin County and subsequently evaluated to determine its effectiveness in reducing plant stand density. This insect has effectively reduced populations of musk thistle by ten (10) percent per year. In Canada it appears that the insect will reduce stands of musk thistle to an equilibrium density approximately ten (10) percent of the original infestation (Harris, 1978; personal communication). This insect is easily collected and several sessions for collection of these insects over the past two years, has resulted in the distribution of these insects throughout Montana and several other states. Within 15 years musk thistle should be reduced to an occasional weed of range, pasture and roadside.

Documentation of a successful example of biological control of a weed requires exacting and continuing effort over a number of years. Unfortunately, the slow successional changes that occur in a plant community attendant with the removal of the weed are often not recorded. Failure to properly document the benefits of biological control do not diminish the effectiveness of the method, but do hinder recognition of its usefulness. (Huffaker, 1971).

Proper documentation of the control agent on the affected weed can be used to provide cost-benefit ratios. Some agents have produced yearly benefits of 2000 percent on the money invested. Paradoxically, success may be the nemesis of biological control. Once the problem is solved through biological control, it is then forgotten and the benefits no longer tallied. Problems that require annual treatment, on the other hand, provide a continuing cost benefit reminder (Huffaker, 1971).

PROJECT PROPOSAL

We propose to introduce biological agents into Montana which have been determined by research labs in Italy; Regina, Saskatchewan; and Albany, California to be safe and effective when released on the following plants:

- 1) Leafy spurge (Euphorbia esula) is a perennial noxious weed found throughout Montana and estimated to occupy 200,000 acres. Spreading by underground rhizomes and projectile seeds, this plant is a vigorous competitor of range, pasture and cultivated ground.
- 2) Spotted knapweed (Centaurea maculosa) and diffuse knapweed (C. diffusa) are biennial weeds that occupy the forested zones of Montana (Spotted knapweed) and the prairie glacial till soils of the plains (Diffuse knapweed). These plants spread by seed alone and are estimated to occupy 2.5 million acres of range and pasture in Montana.
- 3) Canadian thistle (Cirsium arvense) is a perennial noxious weed of range, pasture and cultivated lands found throughout Montana. This weed which spreads by rhizomes and wind dispersed seed is estimated to occupy 200,000 acres.
- 4) Musk thistle (Carduus nutans) is a rank biennial of range and pasture. Occupying about 10,000 acres in Montana this plant spreads by seed alone. A successful biological control agent is active on this plant but distribution of this agent needs to be made to more areas of Montana.
- 5) Russian thistle (Salsola kali) is an annual weed found throughout Montana in cultivated land and disturbed roadsides. This plant is resistant to the commonly used phenoxy herbicides and reduces yields in crops. At least 5 million acres of cultivated land support this undesirable weed.

6) Common tansy (Tanacetum vulgare) is an escaped perennial ornamental that currently occupies about 5000 acres in Montana. It is increasing in areas and acreage infested and poses a substantial threat to irrigated areas of Montana.

Available agents have been tested in feeding trials to insure that the agents remain host specific under all conditions. Rearing facilities located in the department will be used to house the agents until environmental conditions are appropriate to insure the successful establishment of an agent. These rearing facilities will be used to maintain the agents and to acclimatize the agents.

Agents will be released into specified areas of south western, central and eastern Montana where appropriate follow up evaluations can be accomplished to determine the effectiveness of the agents in reducing target weed populations. Those agents that we determine are effective in reducing populations of target weed plants; those that can survive Montana's climatic conditions; and those agents which are increasing in population numbers will be collected and made available to farmers, ranchers and other government agencies for distribution throughout Montana.

Data on the number of acres infested with each of the above weeds are few. Information submitted to the Department during the last three years by participating weed districts is available, however, we do not feel this information accurately defines weed populations in this state. (See table I). Only one county (Gallatin) has recently conducted a formal weed survey. Figures cited by other districts are estimates at best. Because accurate gross and net acreages for each of these plants is not available, the cost of these plants to Montana agriculture is not easily nor accurately determined. Without data to indicate the distribution and density of these weeds it will be impossible to determine

if the agents are effective and it will also be impossible to calculate any cost/benefit figures. One of the tasks of this project will be to define gross and net acreage of these target weeds in selected areas of the state. Once this has been determined it will be possible to calculate the benefits verses the cost of the control method. This portion of the project is as important as the release of agents used to control the individual weed plants.

Periodically, as data becomes available, the department will compile and distribute reports concerning the practical application of successful agents for farmers, ranchers, county weed districts, etc. In addition, the department staff will be available to provide technical expertise and assistance to those requesting it.

We propose that the program outlined above be administered by the staff of the Technical Services Bureau, Environmental Management Division of the Montana Department of Agriculture. Monies received for the program will be placed directly into a program operating budget and no administrative costs will be deducted from project monies.

The staff botanist and staff entomologist will provide technical expertise to the project and will assist in the planning, implementation, supervision of technicians, and evaluation of the project. We propose to hire six (6) field technicians for 15 weeks and one lab technician for 8 months each fiscal year. The field technicians will be responsible for the weed surveys, release of the insects and data collection activities. The lab technician will have responsibility maintaining the insects in the Helena lab until they are released, work assignments and general supervision of the field technicians during the summer, data compilation and maintenance of the rearing facilities in the lab. It is important to note that the personnel described above are vital to the success of this project. Reduction in personnel will result in a reduction of scope for the project.

Facilities available for use during the project include a working insect collection and herbarium. A complete laboratory will be available to handle all parts of the project requiring a lab. Growth chambers and a walkin cooler will also be available for rearing both host plants and insects. If feasible and deemed necessary the bureau is equipped to monitor project areas using aerial imagery.

TABLE I
Provided by County Weed Districts

	Bindweed	Leafy Spurge	Canada Thistle	Russian Knapweed	Whitetop	Spotted Knapweed	Dalmatian Toadflax	Common Toadflax	Musk Thistle
Beaverhead	10	1,000	100,000	100	10,000	25,000	100	500	100
Carter	10,000	4,000	3,500	150	150	*	*	*	*
Cascade	*	*	*	200	*	500	2,500	10	*
Custer	*	*	*	10	10	*	*	*	*
Fergus	100	250	400	100	100	*	50	*	*
Flathead	1,500	2,500	6,000	500	300	1,200	100	*	*
Gallatin	1,440	3,800	28,975	38	95	1,520	5	1,425	10,000
Glacier	70	200	10,000	5	15	*	*	*	*
Hill	4,000	250	6,000	1,000	1	*	1	*	*
Jefferson	250	800	750	10	100	500	250	*	*
Judith Basin	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Lake	2,000	100	45,000	100	26,000	20,000	200	*	*
Lincoln	75	3	3,000	100	50	2,500	200	*	*
Madison	10	160	70	120	40	*	0.5	*	*
Meagher	15	300	200	900	30	*	10	*	*
Missoula	1,000	2,500	2,500	50	45	*	600	*	*
Park	1,400	3,500	8,000	250	875	285	25	210	375
Petroleum	500	500	5,000	500	*	100	*	*	*
Pondera	*	*	*	*	*	*	1	*	*
Powder River	500	2,000	3,000	50	50	*	*	*	*
Powell	*	56,000	2,000	*	3,500	*	*	*	*
Ravalli	10	250	50	5	5	*	75	*	500
Richland	18,000	6,500	37,000	300	0	*	*	*	*
Rosebud	5,000	1,000	4,000	3,000	250	*	*	*	*

	Bindweed	Leafy Spurge	Canada Thistle	Russian Knapweed	Whitetop	Spotted Knapweed	Dalmatian Toadflax	Common Toadflax	Musk Thistle
Stillwater	*	*	*	0	*	*	*	*	*
Sweetgrass	100	600	700	25	8	300	1	60	*
Wheatland	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Yellowstone	3,000	640	2,000	2,000	500	*	*	*	*

* Information regarding infested acreage not available

FISCAL YEAR I

6 Field Technician (15 weeks)	15,000
1 Lab Technician (8 months)	10,000
Travel	
Perdiem 15 weeks X 7 X \$115/wk	12,000
Mileage 15 weeks X 7 X 700 mi/wk	10,000
Equipment	5,000
Supplies and Materials	3,000
Communication and Reports	<u>1,500</u>
	56,500

FISCAL YEAR II

6 Field Technician (15 weeks)	16,500
1 Lab Technician (8 months)	11,000
Travel	
Per diem 15 weeks X 7 X \$127/wk	13,200
Mileage 15 weeks X 7 X 700 mi/wk	11,000
Supplies and Materials	3,500
Communication and Reports	<u>1,500</u>
	56,700

TOTAL FISCAL YEAR I & II \$113,200

REFERENCES

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Pages 86 - 119

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Intext Press Inc. New York 180 pp

United States Department of Agriculture, A.R.S. 1978 No. 480
Introduced Parasites and Predators of Arthropod Pests
and Weeds: A World Review

ANNUAL REPORT FOR STATE RAD COMMITTEE

December 7, 1978

The RAD Farm Safety Subcommittee held its annual meeting shortly after the first of the year in 1978 and reviewed materials and information that had been previously explored by this committee. The committee at that time set their next meeting for the first week in March. The attendance at that first meeting was poor due to inclement weather. During the period of January to March, the chairman of the RAD subcommittee had to resign due to his work load and class schedule at the University. Dr. Ken Bruwelheide expressed regret of having to do this. Then we lost two additional members through retirement. They were Mr. Briggeman, from the State Bureau of Safety and Health, and Mr. Keilman, from the Bureau of Land Management in Billings. As a result of some of these things taking place, there was no spring meeting. Early in the spring of this year I attempted to fill these vacancies by sending a letter to all State and Federal organizations in hopes of getting a state-wide safety committee started. This did not materialize as I had only four of the questionnaires returned. Since that period of time, there have been no additional meetings of the State RAD Safety Subcommittee. I am planning another attempt to establish a state-wide membership for this committee right after the first of the year. Hopefully, we get a better response to the questionnaire to be sent out and more interest in the field of safety.

During the year some of the accomplishments through the Farm Safety Program were the Farm Safety Survey which is now complete and with a publication stating the findings. Approximately 760 farmers and ranchers were contacted in 19 counties with 42 accidents reported. This statistically could say that if all farmers and ranchers were polled, there could have been approximately 1294 accidents related to farmers and ranchers during the year. In the report none or the farmers, ranchers, or counties are identified.

Hazardous Occupational training was conducted in eight (8) counties for youth 14 and 15 years old. This 24 hour training qualifies them for employment on farms and ranches. Safety training for application, handling, and storage of chemicals and pesticides was provided for 102 pesticide applicators. As a result of different publications on farm safety, we had direct requests from 950 persons for information on Farm Tractor Safety and Guarding of Occupational Hazardous Machines. Other areas of safety that are conducted through the Farm Safety program are special interest programs that include smoke and heat detectors, operation and installation; senior citizen safety; fire prevention; fire extinguishers - classification and operation; classification of fires; and Cardio Pulmonary Resuscitation. Programs presented in these areas ranged from 1½ to 4 hours in length and I reached an audience of 1657 persons. Eight additional day-long fire prevention programs for 4-H and other youth were held with 211 students and leaders attending. They represented 16 counties in the eastern half of the state. The Winter Survival Program this past winter was quite popular. I worked with many Extension Homemaker Clubs and had an audience of 472 people with an additional direct mailing of Winter Survival pamphlets from request of 6410. An audience of 187 persons attended workshops on Self and Home Protection. Twelve day-long workshops were conducted in different counties across the state with an attendance of 339 ladies learning about the Woman and Her Car. These ladies gained a basic understanding of how the automobile runs, some of the minor adjustments that they can make, and the safety features that pertain to the automobile.

A number of bulletins were published, news articles written, and radio and dial-a-tapes cut. This information was sent through the media to inform Montanans of safety.

Roy Linn
Farm Safety Specialist

WRAES QUARTERLY (Western Region of Agricultural Engineers Society)

Safet Handling and Use of Aqua Ammonia - Winter

BULLETINS

Four Lines of Defense Against Hypothermia - November
Safe Handling of Anhydrous Ammonia - November
Farm Safety on the Highways - February (revised)
Montana Farm Safety Survey - September
Auxiliary Heating Systems - August

NEWS ARTICLES

Winter Survival - 11/18/77
Kitchen Safety - 11/18/77
Christmas Fire Hazards - 12/9/77
Winter Preparation - 12/16/77
Fireplace Dangers - 12/19/77
Minibike Hazards - 1/20/78
Even Low Voltage Deadly - 1/6/78
Insulation Hazard - 1/13/78
Farm Accident Data - 2/10/78
Fire Traps - 3/17/78
New Driving Hazard - 3/24/78
Hypothermia Time Ahead - 4/14/78
Power Mower Safety - 6/1/78
Heed Tornado Warning - 6/16/78
Carbon Monoxide Threat - 6/20/78
Standby Generators - 7/14/78
Nylon Tow Hazards - 9/1/78
Protective Clothing
Winterize Lawn Mowers - 9/22/78
Chain Saw Safety - 9/15/78
Mobile Home Fireplaces - 9/29/78

RADIO TAPES

Minibike Safety
Even Low Voltage is Deadly
Insulation Hazard
The Shock of Your Life
Cautions on Insulating Around Recessed Lights
Home Alarm Systems
Winter Traveling
Home Planning
Proper Fuel Storage

RADIO TAPES (cont.)

Equipment: Tune Up and Save
Use of the Family Car on the Road
Noise: The Not so Quiet Intruder
New Driving Hazard
Fire Traps
Home Protection
CO & Camping Trailers
Grain Bin Safety
Falls
Ground Fault Interrupters
Standby Generators
Tornadoes
Lightning
Personal Protection

DIAL-A-TAPE

Snowmobile Safety Precautions
Winter Survival
Methods of Thawing Frozen Pipes
Winter Weather Warnings
Using Jumper Cables
Smoke and Heat Detectors
Window and Drapery Insulation Values
Hypothermia
Emergency Heating
Respirators - Breathe Clean Air
CO and Camping Trailers
Noise: The not so Quiet Intruder
New Driving Hazard
Fire Traps
Home Protection
Grain Bin Safety
Helpful Hints on Heatstroke/Sunstroke
Artificial Respiration
Fire Detectors
Pesticide Labels and Labeling
Anhydrous Ammonia

RAD WILDLIFE SUBCOMMITTEE ANNUAL REPORT

December 7, 1978

by Harry McNeal, Chairman
Jack Taylor, Secretary

One of the objectives of the Wildlife Subcommittee has been to educate our members about wildlife and wildlife habitat, so they in turn can encourage the groups they represent, to be more active in wildlife management activities. To do this, we met 4 times in 1978 to study various management programs.

In 1977, we spent 4 meetings discussing and reviewing the problems associated with Landowner-Sportsman relations; we agreed on a final report at our March 1978 meeting. This report was accepted at a subsequent meeting of the RAD Executive Committee, and copies were then mailed to several hundred organizations in the State. The only comment we ever received was from the Governor's Landowner Relations/Sportsmen Access Advisory Council.

In our report, we addressed game law violations, and made two suggestions:

1. That additional law enforcement personnel might relieve landowners of some justified anxieties and also encourage fewer law violations.
2. That private citizens be encouraged to report violations. Both of these suggestions have been at least partially implemented by the Fish and Game Dept., after recommendation by the Governor's Advisory Council. (Hot line number - 1-800-332-6117).

In spite of these efforts, I am not aware of any real improvement in access to private lands. Some landowners still allow hunters and fishermen to use their land because they always have, but more and more signs with "no trespass" seem to appear each year, and especially when land changes ownership. Most non-resident owners are accustomed to the Texas system, which says what's mine is mine, and I don't have any intention of sharing. This is a different philosophy than most of us are used to but it seems to be catching on.

Also at our March meeting, we were updated on the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's management program for the C.M. Russell Wildlife Refuge. This unit was established in 1936, under the name Fort Peck Game Range, primarily to provide habitat for antelope and sharptail grouse, although provision was also made that forage not used by wildlife could be used for livestock. Originally the administration of livestock grazing was

delegated to the Bureau of Land Management, while the USFWS was given responsibility for wildlife management. The U.S. Congress has recently reassigned these responsibilities and on Feb. 27, 1976, the USFWS assumed total administration of the C.M. Russell Wildlife Refuge. As you might expect, there are philosophical as well as policy differences between the BLM and the USFWS, and these differences will require understanding and adjustment by all users. When the USFWS assumed total control of the Refuge they addressed what they saw as three problem areas: 1) overstocking by livestock, and trespass by livestock in the absence of fences; 2) a control program for coyotes; and 3) initiation of a program to contain and stop the spread of prairie dog towns. Our committee's concern was with the effect these management proposals would have on the wildlife populations. We have taken no further action on these management proposals.

Also at our March meeting, we reviewed with Bur. of Reclamation people, proposals of the Crisafulli Cannal Project. People of eastern Montana living between the Missouri and Yellowstone Rivers have long dreamed of having irrigation water from these two streams. The Bur. of Reclamation has advised us that none of the proposals made to date for getting water to these lands are economically justifiable. This has not dampened the enthusiasm of some who live in the area, and since political clout is usually more persuasive than economic justification, we may someday have a third river flowing toward eastern Montana. Our committee has taken no further action on this issue.

At our June 6 meeting, we were exposed to three separate proposals: 1) the MT Fish and Game Depts. Outdoor Recreation Plan, 2) the U.S. Sikes Act provisions for programs to enhance wildlife management, and 3) the proposal of Burlington Northern Railraod to trade its lands in the Gallatin and Beaverhead Forests for Forest Service lands in western Montana.

Most of us probably recognize that Montana's F & G Dept. is no longer concerned only with hunters and fishermen, but with nearly all forms of outdoor recreation. Day campers, back packers, boaters, snowmobilers, and those interested in non-game species of wildlife, are demanding more and more attention. I expect there will be a proposal in the next Legislature to change the name of the Fish & Game Dept. to embrace these other forms of recreation.

The Sikes Act, as passed by the U.S. Congress in 1973 makes provision to enhance wildlife management on F.S. and BLM lands, in cooperation with State Fish & Game Depts. Our committee is in agreement with the intent of the Act, but to date, the Congress has failed to provide funding to implement any part of the program. Getting Federal funds for timber management or grassland management on Public lands is seldom any problem, but funding programs for wildlife has simply not been politically attractive. We were pleased that the RAD Ex. Comm. accepted our resolution urging funding under the Sikes Act and forwarded copies to our Congressional Delegation.

As regards the BN land exchange, BN has proposed that about 179,000 acres of their land in the Gallatin and Beaverhead Forests be traded for FS lands "of equal value" somewhere else in Western Montana. BN wants to maintain its timber base, but they would like to consolidate their holdings in an area, or areas, that are less politically sensitive, and where wildlife and wilderness considerations are not such volatile issues as they are in the Gallatin and Beaverhead. The FS has initiated an environmental impact study covering ramifications of such an exchange, and public input has already been requested concerning items that should be considered. The Gallatin Co. Commissioners have responded favorably to such a land exchange.

At our last subcommittee meeting, held here in Bozeman December 6, yesterday, we were exposed to the environmental quality rating system being used on streams of the upper Missouri River Basin; we looked at some of the changes that have been occurring in the Madison River drainage; we were updated on FS management programs and their impacts on wildlife; and we were advised about management plans for the Gallatin elk herd.

Having lived in Bozeman since 1948, and having had an interest in wildlife all this time, I have followed the Gallatin management plans closely. The objective of any big game management program is to maintain numbers of animals at a level compatible with the habitat - there is usually no shortage of summer range so this means keeping the numbers at a level that available winter range will support. And of course an important part of this plan is keeping animal numbers at the desired level, by the use of hunting. In the Gallatin, we have an artificial barrier to hunters, imposed by the Yellowstone Park boundary, so the management of this herd is difficult, and it is becoming more complicated as more and more people move into the Gallatin Canyon to live. Special seasons, usually held after regular seasons close, are usually necessary to harvest the elk, simply because they do not migrate from the Park until bad weather chases them out. So this situation requires extended hunting seasons in the Canyon, which in turn disturbs the elk during a period when forage is more difficult to obtain, and more and more people living in the canyon are exerting more and more pressure each year to stop these extended hunting seasons.

The continuing encroachment by people into wildlife wintering areas, brought on by increasing subdivision of private lands, even in remote areas such as we have at Big Sky, is bound to impact wildlife and complicate wildlife management. So our plea at this point to all people who enjoy wildlife, is to be considerate and helpful to those who foot the bill (the sportsmen), and also to those who are responsible for the management of our wildlife species.

Community Development Subcommittee

Annual Report
December 7 & 8, 1978
Rex Campbell, Chairman

Through a survey process the committee selected three priorities for their consideration in the following order:

1. Land Use Planning
2. Citizen involvement in community affairs
3. Improve cooperation on the local level between agencies and organizations involved in community affairs

LAND USE PLANNING

After studying land use planning efforts and history, the committee decided to use a pilot area to attempt to design and test a procedure for involving citizens more actively in land use decisions. This effort should be worked out in a specific area between Bozeman and the National Forest. It is hoped that if this pilot project works, the procedure could be adapted to work in other places. So far there has been a meeting between representatives of the United States Forest Service and Sam Gesko, Bozeman City Manager, at which plans for a mutual effort were worked out to be used as the Gallatin National Forest moves into forestwide planning. It is expected that this effort will take a few years.

CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY AFFAIRS

After studying educational efforts in this direction now underway, it was decided that there may be an opportunity to increase citizen participation by educational efforts in the public schools. In pursuit of this possibility, the committee has heard from Gloria Gregg, Director of Community Education at MSU, Kathy Mollohan of the Department of Public Instruction and Dr. Henry Worrest, Department Head of Secondary Education at MSU. It was found that there is an interest in the Department of Public Instruction in working with schools in community education. The next step will be to hold a meeting with members of the subcommittee, Joe Johnson, Department Head of Elementary Education, MSU, and Kathy Mollohan to work out procedures for locating a few teachers who are interested in a special effort aimed at pupil involvement in community affairs. The Department of Public Instruction has said there are resources to assist teachers interested.

Remote Sensing Subcommittee

Annual Report
December 7, 1978
David W. Armstrong 111, Chairman

During 1978, the most recent addition to the RAD council, the Remote Sensing Subcommittee, met several times to consider the benefit of using remotely sensed imagery (Landsat photos, aerial photos, thermal imagery, etc.) as a land management tool. This committee composed of state, federal, and private agencies has considered a host of information concerning what I feel is a vital tool in Montana's future.

There are two pressing needs in the area of remote sensing for Montana.

- (1) The first of these is the need for complete coverage of Montana at a common film scale.

Several federal agencies have photographed all or parts of the state. The BLM has completed coverage of approximately 40% of Montana at a scale of 2" = 1 mile using false color infrared film. The Forest Service and the U. S. Geological Survey have complete black and white coverage of Montana at a scale of .75" = 1 mile; however, these were taken over a five year period. ASCS is currently updating its imagery usually in black and white at a scale of 1.5" = 1 mile. The EROS Landsat program, which is providing the most comprehensive and timely information about Earth, requires current underflights of conventional aerial imagery in order to use Landsat's wealth of information effectively. Many state agencies currently require imagery for various land management decisions and as a result, they photograph parts of the state using a plethora of imagery and at a multitude of scales.

This subcommittee generally agrees that Montana should undertake a project to aerially photograph the entire state at a scale of 1:80,000 using false color infrared film during the peak of green. We further submit that this imagery should be updated every five years to ten years. The cost of such a project would be between .5 and .75 million dollars. The state would expect to recoup at least half of these costs by selling available imagery to other federal and private agencies and the public.

- (2) The second pressing need is an instate archive in which imagery, primarily film negatives, could be accessioned, stored, and retrieved on demand for distribution to agencies and the public.

In July, Ron Richards, Director for the Montana Department of Highways, approved the use of the Department's photo unit as the main archive for Montana. Currently, recommendations are being formulated to facilitate the archival process.

The photo unit has the facilities to process only black and white. Plans have been proposed to purchase color processing machinery and personnel to handle the extra load. There is no doubt that the need is real, and we in Montana should respond by giving support to such a proposal.

Remote sensing can provide us with a uniquely varied land management tool which will aid land managers with the difficult decisions of the future. Each of you have used and will use remotely sensed imagery or data, and I hope you can pledge your support to this very necessary part of our "tool-kit" when the need arises.

TRANSPORTATION REPORT BY SALLY THOMPSON - STATE RAD MEETING, DECEMBER 8, 1978

Rail Abandonments

When the prospect of rail abandonment arises a number of issues are usually brought into question. Typically, the major concern centers around the effects rail abandonment will have on the economy of the area losing rail service. Fears are expressed that the agricultural sector will be seriously injured due to the loss of rail service. The argument follows that producers will not be able to market their grain or livestock at competitive prices because the cost of shipping grain or receiving feed and fertilizer will become prohibitive.

A number of other concerns about the effects of rail abandonment are also common. I will mention them in a general way and then discuss the probability of these effects occurring in Montana. Along with the demise of the agricultural sector, the local communities built to serve the agricultural sector may also stagnate. With no base from which to draw business, rural commercial districts will crumble. In addition, without the railroad no potential community development can be expected from any other business sector.

Established industries in rural areas that process low-value bulk products such as lumber often rely on rail service for low cost transportation. These industries might have to pull up roots and move closer to a major transportation center if they cannot absorb higher transportation costs or pass them on to consumers.

Finally, it is commonly feared that the loss of a rail line will result in a monopolistic pricing and lower quality service on behalf of the remaining

transportation alternative(s). In Montana's particular case, loss of rail service by the Milwaukee leaves only the Burlington Northern railroad to provide rail service in and through most of Montana. Without the Milwaukee to provide competitive pressure necessary to insure quality rail service, the BN may have little incentive to maintain quality standards at affordable prices.

In a few areas in the state loss of the Milwaukee leaves no other immediate source of rail transportation. These areas will have to rely solely on motor service (i.e. trucks) to accomodate all their transportation needs. Beside concerns as to the quality, frequency, and price of motor service this brings into question whether an increase in motor carriage use will cause the conditions of the state's primary roads to quickly deteriorate.

The loss of business and industry and the weakening of the agricultural sector would be disasterous for any community. The tax base used to support area schools and other local government programs would virtually dry up. Employment would be difficult to maintain and even more difficult to find. Eventually, an exodus of population would turn a once stable, healthy community into a ghost town.

However, studies done in recent years of communities all around the United States have demonstrated that the loss of rail service is unlikely to have the disasterous effects described in the preceding scenario. While many businesses were faced with significant increases in transportation costs, notably feed, fertilizer, lumber and coal shippers and receivers, in very few instances did entire communities suffer severe economic consequences.

The major reasons that rail abandonments have limited impacts on most communities are strongly linked to the causes of abandonment. Abandonment is usually the result of a rail line failing to generate enough revenue to sustain its own operation. The availability of alternative modes of transportation such as competing rail lines, waterways, trucks, or a combination of any of the above will decrease a railroads revenue generating potential. Also, if an area once dominated by users of rail service, such as farmers or lumber mills, loses those users the railroad serving that area loses its ability to generate revenue and will probably consider abandonment of lines in that area. And, lastly, if an area has little chance of developing substantial revenue generating business or industry in the future, a railroad has even more reason to consider abandonment.

Most of the areas in Montana affected by abandonment of the Milwaukee railroad have alternative modes of transportation available at nearly comparable costs. Fallon County, which is served only by the Milwaukee railroad, already ships roughly 2/3 of its outgoing grain by truck. More than 90% of the grain leaving Fallon County goes out of Montana. At least in Fallon County then, trucks are competitive, and in many instances, cheaper than rail even for long distance movement.

In most areas losing rail service more than one transportation alternative is available within a relatively short distance. For instance, while Fergus County grain elevators are served only by the Milwaukee and

have no other immediate transportation available except trucks, no elevator is more than 50 miles from a Burlington Northern line. Most grain shippers in Montana in a position to lose rail service can turn, or already have turned, to truck, truck-rail, or truck-barge transportation at costs comparable to those incurred by shipping their grain on the Milwaukee.

Like the grain industry, the lumber and wood products industry in Western Montana has been slowly shifting the majority of its shipments away from the Milwaukee to the Burlington Northern railroad. To many firms in this industry the loss of Milwaukee rail service can be easily remedied by minor shipment adjustments.

Rail lines through many areas in the state that at one time generated sufficient revenue to cover the Milwaukee's operation costs through those areas are no longer money making lines. The lines through Meagher, Wheatland, Golden Valley and Musselshell counties at one time served a large number of farm communities. However, these counties no longer produce much grain and, as yet, have not developed any other industry that would utilize rail service. Providing rail service through these counties is so costly because there are very few users of rail service left in these counties.

Assuming then, that rail abandonment will not fatally injure most communities in Montana or cause the immediate stagnation of the state's major industries, agriculture and wood products, what effects can be expected, where will they take place, and who will be the casualties?

The Milwaukee unfortunately feels that while there may be potential revenue generating development in Montana, it can not wait for such to

materialize. The realities of the present day money losing operations are so bleak that the prospect of future gains holds little weight in the Milwaukee's decision to abandon their rail lines in Montana. This means that areas in the state with some particular, yet untapped, resource that could be developed in coming years have less of a chance of successfully developing, establishing new industries, and building stable communities. Industries such as mining and mineral processing will not develop unless the demand for their products is strong enough to cover high transportation costs. However, studies have shown that coal dealers have been able to absorb or pass on the increased transportation costs after a rail line abandonment. So, while many new business ventures that involve any amount of risk will probably not be attracted to an area without rail service, some industries that are assured of strong demand for their product, such as coal operations, will not be deterred by a lack of nearby rail service. Also, if the supply of labor and motor service remains unaffected, industries that do not require rail service, such as electronics or other light industries, will not be hindered from developing by the loss of rail service.

Those interests that will be directly affected by rail abandonment include mostly marginal businesses, those that over the years have been losing business slowly to larger, more centralized competition. A number of small grain elevators and feed, fertilizer, and implement dealerships located at the end of branch lines or out of line with more heavily travelled commercial routes will probably fail if they cannot relocate. Some studies estimate the increase in transportation costs resulting from rail abandonment to be

from \$2 - \$4/ ton of fertilizer and from 9 - 14¢/ bushel of grain. On the other hand, those elevators and dealerships located on remaining rail lines or along heavily travelled commercial routes will probably prosper by rail abandonment. Because the remaining centralized firm will handle a greater volume of business, their transportation costs will probably decrease. The long run effect may be increased efficiency and net savings to farmers and ranchers. Nonetheless, the short run effect will certainly be ruinous for a good number of small businesses.

Similarly, lumber, wood products, and other building material shippers located along Milwaukee rail lines without close access to another rail line will probably suffer in the same way and to the same degree as elevators and dealerships. Some that experience a significant increase in transportation costs (when forced to ship only by truck) will most likely fail if they cannot relocate.

Employees of the Milwaukee will also be seriously affected if they cannot relocate themselves and their families. Many employees will be able to adjust to the eventuality of losing their job with the Milwaukee by relocating. However, some employees that will not or cannot relocate will have difficulty finding new work in an area without rail service. These people will be among the casualties the Milwaukee leaves behind.

Finally, several counties in Montana will lose tax revenue when the Milwaukee sells its properties and right-of-ways. The handout you have lists the counties through which the Milwaukee runs, the total taxes charged in these counties, the Milwaukee's delinquent taxes for 1977, and the Milwaukee's

approximate share of county tax revenue. This table indicates that the result of losing the Milwaukee alone will be negligible for most counties. But, if these counties suffer an exodus of business or a large number of small business failings, the loss of tax revenue will be much greater.

These are the general economic effects that rail abandonment will have on Montana. I do not know what should be done about this, The answer depends on your goals. I hope that by presenting the probable effects of rail abandonment that you can better identify problems and find solutions within the framework of your goals for the betterment of rural areas.

ESTIMATED LOSS OF TAXES BY COUNTY AS A RESULT OF MILWAUKEE BANKRUPTCY - 1977

COUNTY	TOTAL TAXES CHARGED	DELINQUENT MILWAUKEE TAXES ^{1/}	MILWAUKEE'S APPROX. SHARE OF COUNTY TAX REVENUE
BROADWATER	1,025,279.00	5,882.11	1.15%
CASCADE	20,992,887.12	10,983.80	.10%
CHOUTEAU	3,800,488.10	13,296.22	.70%
CUSTER	3,704,353.18	18,238.60	.98%
DEER LODGE	5,955,382.78	6,954.82	.23%
FALLON	4,472,381.59	8,510.52	.38%
FERGUS	4,928,560.89	27,112.96	1.10%
GALLATIN	11,890,255.27	19,484.79	.33%
GOLDEN VALLEY	650,613.49	8,974.49	2.76%
GRANITE	286,683.31	7,981.22	5.57%
JEFFERSON	2,345,992.30	12,645.52	1.08%
JUDITH BASIN	1,154,118.75	3,297.34	.57%
MADISON	2,382,686.00	3,408.25	.29%
MEAGHER	950,188.40	13,782.76	2.90%
MINERAL	1,164,112.56	39,469.45	6.78%
MISSOULA	5,057,703.00	68,807.64*	1.36%
MUSSELSHELL	356,521.40	12,107.46	6.79%
POWELL	2,124,047.03	12,551.42	1.37%
PRAIRIE	1,228,721.57	14,914.58	2.43%
ROSEBUD	8,004,814.00	27,486.94	.69%
SILVERBOW	16,784,165.15	42,864.51*	.26%
TETON	4,033,483.87	4,153.28	.20%
WHEATLAND	917,414.17	19,892.24	4.34%

^{1/} Delinquent taxes \leq 1/2 total 1977 taxes except for *counties--in such cases, delinquent taxes = total 1977 taxes.

517 West Koch
Bozeman, MT 59715
March 6, 1978

Mr. Richard A. Robyn
Executive Secretary
Western States Legislative Forestry Task Force
1107 9th Street
Sacramento, California 95814

Dear Mr. Robyn:

The Montana State Rural Areas Development Committee went on record, at its February 6, 1978 meeting, favoring the existence and continued efforts by the WSLFTF in helping to assure a healthy forest industry and viable economy, along with a livable environment in our Western States.

The best of luck to you and the legislators in the Task Force who work so unselfishly for the good of us all and our respective states.

Very truly yours,

T.S. Aasheim, Chairman
Montana State Rural Areas Development Committee

II Peterson, Chairman
Washington State Senator
BUD BYERS, Vice-Chairman
Oregon State Representative

CALIFORNIA
Senator John Geremendi
Senator Ray Johnson
Assemblyman Barry Keene
Assemblyman Norm Weters

IDAHO
Senator Kermit Kiebert
Senator J. Wilson Steen
Representative Gery Ingram
Representative C. Wendell Miller



APPENDIX 2

OREGON
Senator Ted Hellock
Senator Mike Thorne
Representative Bud Byers
Representative Robert "Bob" Brogoitti

WASHINGTON
Senator Lowell Peterson
Senator Pet Wenemeyer
Representative John Mertinis
Representative Art Moreau

MONTANA
Senator Robert J. Brown
Senator John Manley
Representative Dorothy Bredley
Representative Joe Kenduch

RICHARD A. ROBYN
Executive Director

March 14, 1978

Mr. T. S. Aasheim
Chairman
Montana State Rural Areas Development Committee
517 West Koch
Bozeman, Montana 59715

Dear Mr. Aasheim:

We certainly appreciate your nice letter of March 6 and your kind words on behalf of the Task Force.

We would always welcome your views on the various issues confronting the Task Force, and I am adding your name to our mailing list to receive agendas and meetings of Task Force meetings to help keep you informed of our activities. I hope you will feel free to call on us if we can provide any additional information or if we can be of help to you in any way.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Richard A. Robyn".

RICHARD A. ROBYN
Executive Director

RAR/m

LANDOWNER/SPORTSMAN RELATIONS

by

RAD WILDLIFE SUBCOMMITTEE

Land ownership rights in the United States have evolved since the founding fathers set foot here, and they are still evolving. In general, legal title to a piece of land conveys the right to the title holder to manage that piece of land in any way the title holder wishes, so long as the management does not create environmental and other hazards detrimental to others. Some title holders recognize that their stewardship of the land is for only a brief span of time and that land ownership is a real and valuable privilege; these people are often willing to share this privilege with others. If we work with them in a positive way we may obtain access to their land while they enjoy their ownership rights.

All who are involved in outdoor activities, whether hiking or snowmobiling or hunting or some other form of recreation, recognize that some degree of friction exists with landowners when activities occur on privately owned land. Thus, landowner/sportsman relations is an involved and complicated problem, and it will probably never be resolved to the satisfaction of everyone. However, for a program to succeed, there will have to be mutual benefits to landowner and sportsman.

Citizens of Montana who participate in outdoor activities are more fortunate than citizens of most states because we do have large acreages of public land. About 30% of Montana's 93 million acres are in federal ownership and this provides a vast playground for people.

With the foregoing as an introduction to problems of landowner/sportsman relations, this report will now address specific issues and discuss possible solutions.

Access to Public Lands - about 1/3 of Montana's land surface is owned by the public (federal or state ownership). Much of this land is readily accessible by motorized vehicle by horseback or by foot, but in many areas of the state access to public land is intentionally blocked by some private landowners.

Reasonable access to all public land should be one solution to relieving the increasing pressure on private land for recreational use. Such access has been obtained by negotiation or condemnation.

Land Acquisition for Sportsman Use - Montana's Fish and Game Department is to be commended for its foresight in acquiring game areas for wildlife and access areas to streams.

Acquisition programs adjacent to public lands can provide key wintering areas for wildlife. These areas can provide improved access to public lands, relieve competition between wildlife and private land uses, provide increased wildlife populations on public lands and provide improved hunting opportunities on public lands. Better hunting opportunities on public lands will reduce pressure on private lands. Acquisition of key areas should be an important and

continuing program, especially where conflicts still occur between wildlife use and private uses.

Sportsman (Hunter) Responsibilities - the future of outdoor recreation rests squarely on the recreationist. How he acts and reacts will be the major factor in determining the future availability of outdoor activities. It follows that the future quality of hunting will be determined by the quality of the future hunter.

If the hunter will commit himself politically, morally, and financially, then game management agencies will continue to enhance and regulate our game supply. But, if through inaction and indifference, as at present, the hunter allows game management to be corroded and weakened, then hunting is sure to be lost by default. Even today, a growing number of hunters demand something to hunt and a place to hunt it, with little expenditure on their part of time, or effort, or money. Many hunters have little knowledge about the act of hunting, or little sympathy or understanding of wildlife and its habitat needs. The real hunter, by contrast, imposes some restrictions on himself when he goes to the field; he practices safety, he does not trespass, he abides by the law, and he supports the principles of game management.

An educational program on sportsman responsibilities, with emphasis on hunter ethics, would seem to be in order. Laws requiring rigid testing of hunter skills and knowledge, prior to issuance of a license to hunt, may not then be necessary.

Landowner Responsibilities - just as landowners deserve respect for their property rights, so also should landowners reciprocate by recognizing the needs of the sportsmen.

Private land areas can be identified where activity conflicts will be minimal. Management areas, such as the Square Butte Cooperative Management area, can be established in cooperation with the Department of Fish and Game.

The landowner can also establish a schedule of user fees and assess a charge for trespass on his land. However, charging user fees makes the landowners liable. The present liability law is a model law to protect the landowner from liability suits resulting from recreational use. It probably is as good as any that exists in the U.S.; however, we all should realize that there probably is no way to prevent suits.

Where private land blocks access to public land, the landholder should be encouraged to provide reasonable access. A recent survey¹ showed a majority favoring a law that would guarantee access across private land to public lands.

Enforcement of Game Laws - additional law enforcement personnel may help to relieve landowners of some justified anxieties and they might encourage fewer game law violations. An important aspect of law enforcement should be that of encouraging private citizens to report violations.

There should be more publicity on game law violations and the penalties that are assessed. County Attorneys and Justices of Peace should be encouraged to assess penalties that match the seriousness of violations.

¹Tiahart, Kenneth. Montana Futures: A Survey of Citizen Choices. MSU Statistical Center. May 15, 1977.

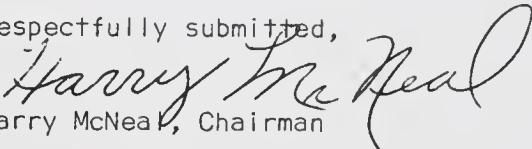
Extra Fees for Big Game Licenses - extra fees assessed for each big game license could be used to reimburse landowners for vandalism. This should be favored by sportsmen, but definite guidelines would need to be established to define eligibility for reimbursement.

Improved Hunter Distribution - optimum numbers and distribution of game species consistent with other land values is an important factor in spreading out the hunting population and relieving impacts from hunter concentrations. Uniform opening dates for groups of species should aid in hunter distribution.

Frequently problems occur as the result of concentrations of hunters in areas known to support good game populations or in areas of private land known to be open to hunters. Such concentrations of hunters have, in fact, so impacted some private lands that access is significantly reduced in subsequent years. Efforts need to be directed at minimizing hunter concentrations, especially on private lands.

Trespass and Spotlight - Previous legislation concerning trespass and spotlight violations has not been a panacea for resolving problems in landowner/sportsman relations. In fact, problems have intensified since passage of the big game trespass law and it would be difficult to establish credibility that spotlight and trespass suggestions would result in improved sportsman access to private land.

Respectfully submitted,


Harry McNeal

Harry McNeal, Chairman

MONTANA STATE RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

EXTENSION BUILDING

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

BOZEMAN, MONTANA

APPENDIX 4

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Torlief S. Aasheim
Ext. Director, Dept.
U.S. of Agriculture

Eric Larson, Vice Chm.
U.S. Plywood
Missoula, Montana

Bernard Hareness, Pres.
Montana Farm Bureau Fed.
Dell, Montana

Jim Stephens, Pres.
Montana Farmers Union
Great Falls, Montana

Jack Irvin, Pres.
Montana State Grange
Victor, Montana

Harvey Bryan
Businessman
Wolf Point, Montana

Arnold Williams
Gila Power Co.
Gila, Montana

Verne House
Rancher
Billings, Montana

Dirl Morrison
Vice Pres. for Ext.
Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana

Polly Frchal
Former City Counc. Member
Billings, Montana

Gordon Twedt
Farmer & Businessman
Great Falls, Montana

Jim DeBree, Sec.
Montana Chap. Ext. Serv.
Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana

May, 1978

TO: Carl Hoffman, Director
Montana Cooperative Extension Service

FR: *Torlief S. Aasheim*
Torlief S. Aasheim, Chairman
Montana State Rural Areas Development Committee

RE: Request for Additional Extension Positions

Previous to the time the state legislature met in 1977 the State R.A.D. Committee asked that you request funding for certain Extension positions. These positions were: (1) Extension Forester, (2) Extension Veterinarian, (3) Extension Dairy Specialist, (4) Wildlife Specialists at M.S.U. and U. of M. and other activities. The other activities for which funds were requested were K.E.E.P. and E.D.A.E.M.

The Extension Dairy Specialist was funded and as you know is now on the job.

At the most recent meeting of our State R.A.D. Executive Committee we took action to again ask that you actively pursue funding for these same positions and activities as well as an Extension Economist. The Dairy Specialist, of course, is not included since that position already exists.

Some brief statements of justification for these requests are given in the following paragraphs.

1. K.E.E.P.

The Executive Committee went on record as supporting the K.E.E.P. funding request as outlined in a letter to you from Verne House, dated April 19, 1978. In this letter, Mr. House asks for an appropriation of \$118,300.00 for the fiscal year 1979-1980 and \$134,050.00 for the second year of the biennium 1980-1981 for a total of \$252,350.00. This seems like a very modest request when considering what the program for the biennium proposes to do. Fifty-six percent of Montana property taxes went directly to district schools, high schools and elementary schools in 1976. In addition to this most of the 4.4% of property taxes which went to the state was used for

education which then means that roughly 60% of the property taxes in the state went for education. A very small percentage of Montana's educational efforts are used for adult education, particularly adult leadership education.

In 1973 the State R.A.D. Executive Committee studied the "Montana Situation Statement" and the priorities set forth on page 5 of that "Statement". In response to the question, "Where would we as Executive Committee members put our priority if Montana was ours?", the unanimous agreement was that communications and leadership development would receive first attention and highest priority. The needs of Montana generally have perhaps never been so objectively evaluated by a cross section of Montana people as occurred at that time. In spite of this indication of need by a cross section of "Montana leaders" there is only a pittance of support for a program such as K.E.E.P. The selfish dollar interests seem to be calling the shots and ironically to their own disservice.

2. Economic Development Assn. of Eastern Montana

The Economic Development Assn. of Eastern Montana was originated by the people in Eastern Montana counties for the purpose of helping themselves get together to solve problems and opportunities which crossed county lines. It is perhaps the most successful effort of this sort ever attempted in Montana. Those people are in need of some sort of assistance such as has been provided by the Extension Service for the past several years. If the Montana Extension Service and/or the State Legislature fails to adequately fund at least one full-time Extension position to service this program, they will have, in a sense, told those dedicated and enthusiastic people that what the State government, the Federal government and Montana State University have been telling Montana people about the need for leadership and communications training was in fact not the truth, or in fact, they did not believe in it.

This effort on the part of people in Eastern Montana is closely related to K.E.E.P. and the two programs are complimentary; one is training, the other is action as well as training.

3. Extension Forester

The Montana Cooperative Extension Service has been without an Extension Forester for many years. Funding for this position has been requested several times, but funds have not been provided. The State Association of Conservation Districts supports the filling of this position as does the Soil Conservation Service, the Forest Service, the State Foresters Office and the Montana Woodland Council.

The Extension Forester will conduct an educational program that includes forest ecology, forest inventory and forest economics. He will be primarily concerned with providing information to small private forest landowners who need educational assistance. He will also work with professional foresters and users of products in establishing reasonable and good forest land management practices.

4. Extension Veterinarian

The Montana Stockgrowers, Montana Pork Producers, Montana Woolgrowers and the Montana Dairymen support the funding of such a position. The personnel of the Montana Veterinary Research Laboratory and practicing veterinarians also support the establishment of this position.

The Veterinarian will develop an educational program emphasizing preventative medicine in beef, swine, dairy, sheep, poultry, horses and companion animals. Primary attention will be given to disease and health management problems of range and confined livestock. Examples of diseases that are important to Montana livestock industries are: calf scours, weak calf syndrome, brucellosis, baby pig diseases, rabies, mastitis, respiratory infections, toxicities and deficiency disease, several abortion diseases and many others.

5. Wildlife Specialists

Ask continuation of the support for a Wildlife Specialist at the University of Montana and Montana State University. These positions have been funded largely through the Department of Fish & Game for nearly twenty years and now there seems to be some reluctance on the part of the Fish and Game Department to continue funding these two positions.

Wildlife Specialists are relatively independent of policy commitments to any one group or agency and can continue to provide a valuable educational service by developing programs which create public awareness of wildlife research and issues and which promote inter-agency communication.

The Wildlife Subcommittee of the State Rural Areas Development Committee unanimously support the continuation of these two positions and request that they be fully funded by the State Department of Fish & Game.

We ask that you give your support in any way you can to have these two positions funded by the Department of Fish & Game.

In a personal interview with Mr. Wambach he indicated that the monies were still there and that the need was to develop a satisfactory working arrangement and/or relationship.

6. Extension Economist

Farmers and ranchers have very actively indicated their concern about prices for agricultural products this year. They have lived in frustration during this year and many years past because of the relatively low prices they receive for the goods they produce compared to the things they buy.

The activities involved in the "Agricultural Movement" this year have been carried out because farmers and ranchers felt they had to do something to ease their frustrations and perhaps stimulate some effective action to ease their plight. If a coordinated, aggressive and honest educational

program concerning agricultural policy alternatives (and prices received for agricultural products) had been conducted in years past, then the agricultural movement of 1977 would have been better conceived and more effective.

During recent months agricultural economists from the M.S.U. College of Agriculture have conducted a commendable educational program relative to the Agricultural Act of 1977 and other matters such as "Gasohal". This program has been difficult to carry on because these matters have been controversial. The personnel to conduct the program have also been inadequate, resulting in misunderstandings because of haste and too little too late.

The task of improving economic literacy among Montana farmers, ranchers and the general public is a tremendous one. The task is great but agricultural policies and programs are perhaps the most important determinant with regard to the well being of agricultural producers and the communities they support.

To accomplish this task will require additional personnel in Extension Economics. A minimum of one Extension Economist is needed immediately to give leadership to and increase the educational efforts in agricultural policy.

In addition to the need for understanding the implications of farm and food policies, the producers need assistance in determining how to apply agricultural programs to their individual farm operations.

More specifically, the responsibilities of such an Agricultural Policy Specialist would be:

1. Inform agricultural producers about the alternative choices pertaining to farm policies and programs and the implication of these alternatives.
2. Inform the agricultural producers and others of the legislation and administrative rules effecting existing programs and policies.
3. Educate agriculturalists and others about policy-making processes in Congress and the Administrative branch.
4. Cooperate with other Extension Specialists and Economists in teaching and research to develop readily available information to producers for making their individual management decisions.
5. Such a specialist must maintain competence in interpreting aggregate agricultural policy models of national and international scope.

MONTANA STATE RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

APPENDIX 5

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Torlief S. Aasheim
Ext. Director, Emeritus
Bozeman, Montana

Bob LeProwse, V. Chm.
U. S. Plywood
Missoula, Montana

Bernard Harkness, Pres.
Montana Farm Bureau Fed.
Dell, Montana

Jim Stephens, Pres.
Montana Farmers Union
Great Falls, Montana

Jack Iman, Pres.
Montana State Grange
Victor, Montana

Harvey Bryan
Businessman
Wolf Point, Montana

Keith Williams
Montana Power Co.
Billings, Montana

Dick Setterstrom
Rancher
Butte, Montana

Carl Hoffman
Vice Pres. for Ext.
Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana

Polly Prchal
Former City Counc. Member
Billings, Montana

Gordon Twedt
Farmer & Businessman
Great Falls, Montana

Jim DeBree, Sec.
Montana Coop. Ext. Serv.
Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana

July 21, 1978

TO: All members of the House and Senate Committees
on Finance and Claims

FR: *Torlief S. Aasheim*
Chairman
Montana State Rural Areas Development Committee

RE: Matters requiring legislative action which are
supported by the Montana State Rural Areas
Development Committee

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which the State
Rural Areas Development Committee sent to Carl Hoffman,
Vice President for Extension at Montana State University.
This letter asks Vice President Hoffman to
request funding for certain Extension positions and
programs.

These requests from the State R.A.D. Committee
have been given serious thought by the group and we
believe they merit serious consideration by the legis-
lature. We will appreciate your support for the
funding of these programs and positions.

TSA:ns

Enclosure

MONTANA STATE RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

APPENDIX 6

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Torlief S. Aasheim
Ext. Director, Emeritus
Bozeman, Montana

Bob LeProuse, V. Chm.
U. S. Plywood
Missoula, Montana

Bernard Harkness, Pres.
Montana Farm Bureau Fed.
Dell, Montana

Jim Stephens, Pres.
Montana Farmers Union
Great Falls, Montana

Jack Iman, Pres.
Montana State Grange
Victor, Montana

Harvey Bryan
Businessman
Wolf Point, Montana

Keith Williams
Mc Flower Co.
Billings, Montana

Dick Setterstrom
Rancher
Butte, Montana

Carl Hoffman
Vice Pres. for Ext.
Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana

Polly Prchal
Former City Counc. Member
Billings, Montana

Gordon Twedt
Farmer & Businessman
Great Falls, Montana

Jim DeBree, Sec.
Montana Coop. Ext. Serv.
Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana

517 W. Koch
Bozeman, MT 59715
July 21, 1978

The Honorable Tom Judge
Governor, State of Montana
State Capitol Building
Helena, MT 59601

Dear Tom:

Attached is a copy of a letter which the State R.A.D. Committee sent to the V.P. for Extension at M.S.U., Dr. Carl Hoffman. This letter was sent in May of 1978 and urged Dr. Hoffman to seek funding for certain programs and Extension positions. These requests have been given serious thought by the R.A.D. Executive Committee and we would appreciate your consideration of including funds to finance these programs and positions in your budget. The fact that well-informed people, such as those on our Executive Committee, are willing to support taxes to fund these items is good evidence that the programs and positions are justifiable and worth while.

This can not be judged as a special interest request as it comes from a good cross section of Montana leaders.

We will appreciate it if you see fit to allow for these items when you prepare your budget.

Sincerely,

Torlief S. Aasheim, Chm.
State R.A.D. Committee

TSA:ns

Enclosure

COMMUNITY PROBLEMS
RATED BY THE STATE RAD EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FROM 1 TO 7,
IN TERMS OF HOW IMPORTANT THEY FELT THE PROBLEMS WERE.

QUESTION	FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION							NO.	AVERAGE
	1s	2s	3s	4s	5s	6s	7s		
(a) Land use planning at the local level.					1	1	7	9	6.7
(b) Have active local planning boards and groups involved in community plans.					3	2	4	9	6.1
(c) Sprawl of housing throughout Montana.				1	2	4	2	9	5.8
(d) Lack of local awareness of existing resources.					1	4	4	9	6.3
(e) Local communities having difficult in developing leadership.					1	3	4	8	6.4
(f) Keeping people tuned up and not tuned out.					1	2	5	1	5.7
(g) Lack of citizen involvement in the decision-making process at the local level.					1	5	3	9	6.2
(h) Lack of follow-up after problems are identified within local communities.					2	7	9		6.8
(i) Effective legislation to preserve agricultural land.	1				2	3	3	9	5.7
(j) Need for additional funding to support education.				1	1	3	4	9	6.1
(k) Need for a catalyst to bring local forces together.					1	4	4	9	6.3
(l) Lack of coordination at the local level among groups and organizations.					1	3	5	9	6.4
(m) Land use planning education at the local level.					2	2	5	9	6.3
(n) Inadequate health care and poor quality of health care.					2	3	4	9	6.2
(o) Indian water rights.	2				1	2	4	9	5.4
(p) Family communications breakdown.					1	1	3	4	6.1

QUESTION	FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION						NO.	AVERAGE
	1s	2s	3s	4s	5s	7s		
(q) Too many taxes imposed at the local level.			1	1	3	4	9	6.1
(r) Difficulty of due process in land use planning for development.			1	2	2	4	9	6
(s) Inequities as a result of ineffective legislation.				2	3	4	9	6.2
(t) Need to bring diverse groups together to find common goals.					5	4	9	6.4
(u) Fear of change in education, not being able to cope with difficult problems through education.					1	4	4	6.3
(v) Wasting human resources (mostly women) in local communities.					3	6	9	5.5
) State legislation requiring counties to define their county road systems.			1	3	3	2	9	5.7

MONTANA STATE RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

APPENDIX 8

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Torlief S. Aasheim
Ext. Director, Emeritus
Bozeman, Montana

517 W. Koch
Bozeman, MT 59715
August 21, 1978

Bob Lefrowse, V. Chm.
U. S. Plywood
Missoula, Montana

Bernard Harkness, Pres.
Montana Farm Bureau Fed.
Dell, Montana

Jim Stephens, Pres.
Montana Farmers Union
Great Falls, Montana

Jack Ihan, Pres.
Montana State Grange
Victor, Montana

Harvey Bryan
Businessman
Wolf Point, Montana

Keith Williams
Montana Power Co.
Billings, Montana

Dick Setterstrom
Rancher
Butte, Montana

Carl Hoffman
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Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana

Polly Prchal
Former City Counc. Member
Billings, Montana

Gordon Twedt
Farmer & Businessman
Great Falls, Montana

Jim DeSree, Sec.
Montana Coop. Ext. Serv.
Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana

Mr. Ted James, Chairman
State Board of Regents
Box 1346
Great Falls, MT

Dear Mr. James:

Attached is a copy of a letter which the State Rural Areas Development Committee (R.A.D.) sent to the V.P. for Extension at M.S.U., Dr. Carl Hoffman. This letter was sent in May of 1978 and urged Dr. Hoffman to seek funding for certain programs and Extension positions. These requests have been given serious thought by the R.A.D. Executive Committee and we would appreciate support for these items by the Board of Regents. The fact that well-informed people such as those on our Executive Committee are willing to support taxes to fund these items is good evidence that the programs and positions are justifiable and worth while.

This cannot be judged as a special interest request as it comes from a good cross section of Montana leaders.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Torlief S. Aasheim, Chairman
State R.A.D. Committee

TSA:ns

Enclosure

cc: Larry Pettit

MONTANA STATE RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

APPENDIX 9

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Torlief S. Aasheim
Ext. Director, Emeritus
Bozeman, Montana

Bob LeProwse, V. Chm.
U. S. Plywood
Missoula, Montana

Bernard Harkness, Pres.
Montana Farm Bureau Fed.
Dell, Montana

Jim Stephens, Pres.
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Gordon Twedt
Farmer & Businessman
Great Falls, Montana

Jim DeBree, Sec.
Montana Coop. Ext. Serv.
Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana

517 West Koch
Bozeman, MT 59715
September 26, 1978

Senator Paul Hatfield
Room 1121, Dirksen Building
U.S. Senate
Washington, D.C. 20250

Dear Senator Hatfield:

Subject: Montana Comprehensive Plan authorized by
Sikes Act

The Wildlife Subcommittee of the Montana State Rural Areas Development Committee has an active interest in the implementation of the Montana Comprehensive Plan, a copy of which is attached.

At a recent meeting of the State R.A.D. Executive Committee, the subcommittee presented a resolution pertaining to funding this plan as well as providing additional funding for Forest Service wildlife and fisheries programs.

The R.A.D. Executive Committee voted unanimously to support this resolution. Your efforts in our behalf and the wildlife of Montana will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Torlief S. Aasheim, Chairman
State R.A.D. Committee

TSA:ns

Enclosure

RESOLUTION

The Montana State Rural Areas Development Wildlife Subcommittee recommends that the Montana Congressional Delegation strongly support both funding and implementation of the wildlife and fisheries habitat projects as presented in the attached Montana Comprehensive Plan. This program is authorized by the Sikes Act (P.L. 93-452) which directs the Forest Service and State Departments of Fish and Game to jointly identify significant habitat needs on National Forest System Lands.

Wildlife and fisheries habitat management programs on the National Forests historically have been underfunded or not funded at all. Recently, both the Multiple Use-Sustained Yield Act of 1964 and the National Forest Management Act of 1976 direct the Forest Service to recognize wildlife and fish as important resources.

In addition to the need for implementation of Montana's Comprehensive Plan under the Sikes Act, the President's FY-79 Forest Service wildlife and fisheries budget is reduced \$1.4 million from FY-78. We also recommend these funds be restored to the FY-78 level of \$26 million Nationally.

We would appreciate your strong support and assistance in securing the \$13.4 million as identified in the Montana Comprehensive Plan over the next 5 years (FY-78 to 82), as well as the restoration of the FY-79 regular budget. These monies are essential if Montana's wildlife and fish resources on the National Forest remain in good health and vigor.

United States Senate

November 1, 1978

Torlief S. Aasheim, Chairman
Montana State R.A.D. Committee
517 West Koch
Bozeman, Montana 59715

Dear Torlief:

This is to acknowledge the Wildlife Subcommittee's Comprehensive five-year plan and resolution asking for support of funding and implementation of the plan.

I am very much for funding and implementing it and will do all I can.

One of my problems with the Forest Service has been the apparent failure of Forest Service personnel to themselves request needed funding internally. I got a provision in the Forest Management Act directing the Service to catch up on reforestation and timber stand improvement in 8 years. In order to assure that the funding was requested, the Act directed them to advise both the Administration and Congress annually the amount necessary to keep on schedule. But they ignored this provision of the Act. The President's budget reduced funds for reforestation and TSI and I was unable to get the figure we had directed the Service to prepare.

When the President's budget is submitted next year, I will need from you and Torheim, and especially from you if Torheim is under bureaucratic restraints, some analysis of what is in the budget and what is needed -- just what we need to go after.

Underfunding of Forest Service needs in several areas is a long-standing problem I would very much like to get straightened out.

It's always good to hear from you -- even with problems!

Best regards,

Sincerely,



EDWARD M. KENNEDY, MASS.
BIRCH BAYN, INDI.
ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.
JAMES ABOUREZK, S. DAK.
JAMES B. ALLEN, ALA.
JOSEPH R. BIDEN, JR., DEL.
JOHN C. CULVER, IOWA
HOWARD M. METZENBAUM, OHIO
DENNIS DE CONCINI, ARIZ.
PAUL HATFIELD, MONT.

STROM THURMOND, S.C.
CHARLES MCC. MATNIAS, JR., MO.
WILLIAM L. SCOTT, VA.
PAUL LAXALT, NEV.
ORRIN G. HATCH, UTAH
MALCOLM WALLOP, WYO.

FRANCIS C. ROSENBERGER
CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

October 9, 1978

Mr. Torlief S. Aasheim
Chairman
Montana State
Rural Areas Development Committee
517 West Koch
Bozeman, Montana 59715

Dear Mr. Aasheim:

Thank you for your letter and enclosure describing the cooperative fish and wildlife habitat program worked out between the Montana Department of Fish and Game and the U. S. Forest Service.

I am sorry that I will not be in the Senate long enough to aid in the implementation of your Executive Committee resolution (the appropriations process does not begin until well into the 96th Congress). Therefore, I can only agree philosophically that this type of cooperation is badly needed--and share your hope that future Congresses will back the program with proper funding.

Thanks again for writing.

Very truly yours,


Paul Hatfield, U.S.S.

RON MARLENEE
MONTANA

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
128 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-1555

MONTANA OFFICES:
20 3RD STREET, NORTH
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA 59403
(406) 453-3264

310 NORTH 26TH STREET
SUITE 5429-33
BILLINGS, MONTANA 59101
(406) 657-6753

Congress of the United States House of Representatives

October 11, 1978

Washington, D.C. 20515

APPENDIX 12

Mr. Torlief S. Aasheim
Chairman
State R.A.D. Committee
517 West Koch
Bozeman, Montana 59715

Dear Torlief:

Thank you very much for your letter regarding funding for the Forest Service's wildlife and fisheries programs.

I have enclosed copies of the House and Senate Reports on the Interior Department and related agencies appropriations bill for you. You will be specifically interested in page 63 of the House Report and page 52 of the Senate Report, both of which describe the appropriation levels for wildlife and fish habitat management. As you can see, there has been an increase of over \$3 million for these programs.

The Conference Committee's work on the Interior Appropriations bill has been completed and both the House and Senate have approved the bill and I supported its passage.

I hope that this information proves helpful to you and your organization and if you need additional information, or if I can help you in another area, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



MAX BAUCUS

WESTERN DISTRICT, MONTANA

ASSISTANT WHIP

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEE ON

AGRICULTURE AND RELATED AGENCIES

SUBCOMMITTEE ON

HUD-INDEPENDENT AGENCIES

CONGRESSIONAL RURAL CAUCUS

CHAIRMAN

COMMITTEE ON
AGRICULTURE, ENERGY AND
NATURAL RESOURCES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

October 4, 1978

226 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-3211

FEDERAL BUILDING
BUTTE, MONTANA 59701
(406) 792-8700

FEDERAL BUILDING
DRAWER 10033
HELENA, MONTANA 59601
(406) 443-4041

FEDERAL BUILDING
BOX 7488
MISSOULA, MONTANA 59807
(406) 728-2043

TOLL FREE LINE FOR
PERSONAL SERVICE
1 (800) 332-6106

Mr. Torlief S. Aasheim
Chairman
State R.A.D. Committee
517 West Koch
Bozeman, Montana 59715

APPENDIX 13

Dear Torlief:

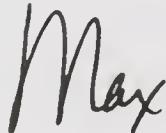
Thank you very much for your recent letter enclosing a copy of a resolution recently adopted by the State R.A.D. Executive Committee concerning the Montana Comprehensive Plan authorized by the Sikes Act.

I appreciate your taking the time to write and share your views with me regarding this important project. As you know, the 95th Congress is rapidly approaching its adjournment date. You can be assured of my continued interest and support for this vital program. Under the Resources Planning Act of 1976 each year's efforts build on the next. It would be my hope that this vital wildlife program is fully funded, and you can be assured of my continued efforts in this regard.

If I can be of any further assistance regarding this or any other matter, please do not hesitate to let me know.

With best personal regards, I am

Sincerely,



MONTANA STATE RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

APPENDIX 14

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Torleif S. Aasheim
Ext. Director, Emeritus
Bozeman, Montana

517 West Koch
Bozeman, MT 59715
September 26, 1978

Bob LeFrowse, V. Chm.
U. S. Plywood
Missoula, Montana

Bernard Harkness, Pres.
Montana Farm Bureau Fed.
Dell, Montana

Jim Stephens, Pres.
Montana Farmers Union
Great Falls, Montana

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Billings, Montana

Gordon Twedt
Farmer & Businessman
Great Falls, Montana

Jim DeBree, Sec.
Montana Coop. Ext. Serv.
Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana

The Honorable Tom Judge
Governor, State of Montana
State Capitol
Helena, MT 59601

Dear Tom:

First of all thank you very much for participating in our R.A.D. Executive Committee meeting on Sept. 15. We enjoyed and appreciated your comments as well as those made by Mr. Lopach.

Prior to the time that you appeared on the program, Vice President Carl Hoffman reported to us on what had happened in the Board of Regents with regard to recommendations that the State R.A.D. Committee had made regarding certain new positions in the Cooperative Extension Service. We were pleased that the Board of Regents saw fit to approve of most of the R.A.D. Committee requests but were disappointed that the K.E.E.P. program was approved for funding at such a low level and that the Extension Economist was not approved for funding.

The R.A.D. Executive Committee requested a total of \$252,350.00 for the biennium for K.E.E.P. and the Regents approved only \$110,000.00 for the biennium, a copy of a letter which Verne House, Director of K.E.E.P. sent to Commissioner Lawrence Pettit with regard to the K.E.E.P. program is attached. It documents fairly well the reasons that the R.A.D. Executive Committee support the K.E.E.P. program so enthusiastically.

In a letter written to Carl Hoffman in May of 1978, the R.A.D. Executive Committee stated in some detail the need for another Extension Economist. You were sent a copy of that letter on July 21, 1978. The following statement is taken verbatim from that letter.

(Continued)

"6. Extension Economist

Farmers and ranchers have very actively indicated their concern about prices for agricultural products this year. They have lived in frustration during this year and many years past because of the relatively low prices they receive for the goods they produce compared to the things they buy.

The activities involved in the "Agricultural Movement" this year have been carried out because farmers and ranchers felt they had to do something to ease their frustrations and perhaps stimulate some effective action to ease their plight. If a coordinated, aggressive and honest educational program concerning agricultural policy alternatives (and prices received for agricultural products) had been conducted in years past, then the agricultural movement of 1977 would have been better conceived and more effective.

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The task of improving economic literacy among Montana farmers, ranchers and the general public is a tremendous one. The task is great but agricultural policies and programs are perhaps the most important determinant with regard to the well being of agricultural producers and the communities they support.

To accomplish this task will require additional personnel in Extension Economics. A minimum of one Extension Economist is needed immediately to give leadership to and increase the educational efforts in agricultural policy.

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1. Inform agricultural producers about the alternative choices pertaining to farm policies and programs and the implication of these alternatives.
2. Inform the agricultural producers and others of the legislation and administrative rules effecting existing programs and policies.

3. Educate agriculturalists and others about policy-making processes in Congress and the Administrative branch.
4. Cooperate with other Extension Specialists and Economists in teaching and research to develop readily available information to producers for making their individual management decisions.
5. Such a specialist must maintain competence in interpreting aggregate agricultural policy models of national and international scope."

Thanks again for attending our September 15 meeting. As I mentioned that day, we would like to be helpful in your attempts to support programs which are in the interest of Montana and its people.

Sincerely,

Torlief S. Aasheim, Chairman
State R.A.D. Committee

TSA:ns

Enclosure

SEP 8

Cooperative Extension Service

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND MONTANA COUNTIES COOPERATING

September 6, 1978

Dr. Lawrence Pettit
Commissioner of Higher Education
33 S. Last Chance Gulch
Helena, MT 59601

Dear Commissioner Pettit:

Marcia Staigmiller, President of the Montana Leadership Development Association, asked me to send you information about people who have participated in KEEP. Also at her request, I have sent extra copies of this letter and enclosures for the Regents.

I was asked to supply information on two points: (1) What do KEEPers do with their training? (2) Wouldn't these people have done these things anyway? The information comes from three sources--an independent evaluation of rural leadership development programs, correspondence to KEEP, and an off-the-cuff review of what people are doing.

1. WHAT DO KEEPERS DO?

The bar graphs attached show changes in participation in various kinds of organizations. There are increased levels of activity in 17 out of 18 measures. They suggest that KEEP is inducing higher levels of participation in public affairs.

KEEPers do a wide variety of things. There is hardly an organization in Montana that doesn't have one somewhere in its ranks. The attached excerpts from KEEP files demonstrate the breadth of activity. I apologize for the length of this enclosure but as one scans it, there are lots of interesting reports.

Participants are using their training in the NFO, Farmer's Union, Grange, Farm Bureau, and WIFE; in the grain growers, cattleman's, and other commodity associations; in Common Cause, League of Women Voters, and AAUW; with RAD, EDAEM, RC&D and other acronyms; chambers of commerce, school boards, churches, milk boards, political parties, environmental groups, art groups, and planning boards. And we should add a sprinkling of county commissioners, city aldermen, and JPs. Governor Judge has appointed them to his White House Conference on Families, as economic advisors, and several will participate in the Governors Conference on Libraries.

2. WOULD THE PEOPLE WE SELECTED HAVE DONE THESE THINGS WITHOUT KEEP? DIDN'T PEOPLE WITH HIGH PRETEST SCORES AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS SCORE BEST ON THE POSTTEST?

Dr. Lawrence Pettit
Page Two
September 6, 1978

The evaluators report that only about 35 per cent of the change is explained by pretest scores, socio-economic status and age. That leaves 65 per cent that could be attributed to KEEP, but this can't be proven statistically. However, the results are nearly the same for the other three states with programs like KEEP, so it doesn't stretch my faith to think KEEP made the difference.

While the foregoing represents what has already happened, it is also important to look at the potential of KEEP. While KEEPers are working toward a wide variety of goals, there exists within this list of people potential "movers" for any project. When people want to start something new, such as community education, renew something old, such as the six-mill levy, or generate citizen participation in town meetings or water planning, they usually want to get word to the KEEPers.

This is not to imply that KEEPers are a cadre of citizen activists--they are too individualistic for that--but that they include people who are likely to be active in shaping public decisions. They are an identified, trained, motivated resource with whom we maintain contact. I personally wish there were more of them. Incidentally, their KEEP experience does generate positive feelings toward higher education in Montana.

Respectfully,



Verne W. House, Director
Kellogg-Extension Education Project

VWH/plo

Enclosures: bar graphs
 excerpts

cc: Marcia Staigmiller
President Tietz
Vice President Hoffman
Dr. Martha Johnson
Gary Dyer

CHANGES IN KEEPers' PARTICIPATION IN ORGANIZATIONS
Pretest vs Posttest

Government and Quasi-Government
Public Service Organizations:

Memberships	 .55
Officerships	 .28
Regional or higher levels	 .26

Voluntary Public Service
Organizations:

Memberships	 .47
Officerships	 .08
Regional or higher levels	 .14

Political Interest Groups:

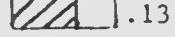
Memberships	 .07	 Mean Pretest Score
Officerships	 .04	 Mean Gain from Pretest to Posttest
Regional or higher levels	 -.03	 Mean Loss from Pretest to Posttest

Numbers = Mean Posttest Score - Mean Pretest Score

Economic Associations:

Memberships	 .30
Officerships	 .10
Regional or higher levels	 .22

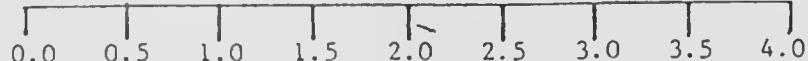
Expressive/Mixed Type Organizations:

Memberships	 .30
Officerships	 .13
Regional or higher levels	 .20

Nonprofit Organizations:

Memberships	 1.63
Officerships	 .65
Regional or higher levels	 .63

(Number of Organizational Affiliations)



From an evaluation conducted by Dr. Robert Howell, Sociologist, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington, July 1978.

Dickinson, North Dakota
October 27, 1978

Torlief S. Aasheim
State R.A.D. Committee
Bozeman, Montana

Dear Torlief:

After many discussions and several months, I have accepted the position of Administrative Assistant to the City of Dickinson. After hearing about all the rumors of where and when I was working, I feel a little like Mark Twain when he wrote; ."The news of my death have been greatly exaggerated."

Believe me, it with sincere regret that I must resign from one of the finest committees that I have been privileged to have been elected as a member. Thank Heavens I knew what a saline seep was in order to be qualified for membership.

My best regards to all the members of the Executive Committee, I count them among my friends. And, please, Torly--extend my wishes for a continued successful role for the State R.A.D. Committee.

Sincerely,

Polly Prchal
Polly Prchal

STATE OF MONTANA/RECEIVED
JUN 04 1979
DEPT. OF COMMUNITY AFFAIRS
RESEARCH & INFORMATION SYSTEMS DIV.

MONTANA STATE RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

EXTENSION BUILDING

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

BOZEMAN, MONTANA

3. 26305
10a

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Torlief S. Aasheim
Ext. Director, Emeritus
Bozeman, Montana

Bob LeFrowse, V. Chm.
U. S. Plywood
Missoula, Montana

Bernard Harkness, Pres.
Montana Farm Bureau Fed.
Dell, Montana

Jim Stephens, Pres.
Montana Farmers Union
Great Falls, Montana

Jack Iman, Pres.
Montana State Grange
Victor, Montana

Harvey Bryan
Businessman
Wolf Point, Montana

Keith Williams
Montana Power Co.
Billings, Montana

Dick Setterstrom
Rancher
Butte, Montana

Carl Hoffman
Vice Pres. for Ext.
Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana

Polly Prchal
Former City Counc. Member
Billings, Montana

Gordon Twedt
Farmer & Businessman
Great Falls, Montana

Jim DeBree, Sec.
Montana Coop. Ext. Serv.
Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana

MINUTES

MONTANA RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE MEETING

Faculty Lounge - SUB - MSU

Bozeman, Montana

April 10, 1979

Present:

Torlief S. Aasheim
Robert F. Bucher
Dick Setterstrom
Jack Iman
Jim Stephens
Lewis E. Hawkes
Gary Brown
Morris Billehus
O. M. Ueland
Bill Beasley
John Burton
Jane R. Barry
Arthur E. Sell
Roger Wilson
Wallace Edland
Ron Richards
Fred Simpson
John Coty
Carol Schmidt

RECEIVED
MAY 31 1979
MONT. DEPT. OF NATURAL
RESOURCES & CONSERVATION

Carl Hoffman
Gordon Twedt
Keith Williams
Gay Holliday
Harold E. Brown
Roy Bjornson
Pete Fay
Alfred Koschube
Van K. Haderlie
Roy Linn
Pat Iman
Barbara J. Sell
Charles Rust
Grant Jackson
Martin Erickson
Lyall Schaffer
Dick Graves
Larry Kiser

The meeting was called to order by Torlief Aasheim at 9:30 a.m.

Bucher summarized the minutes of February 14, 1979. One correction was noted. The fourth paragraph on the fourth page should start with Asleson not Aasheim. One omission was noted "a letter supporting Extension and Experiment Station funding was sent to the Governor and Legislature, copy is attached." The copy is attached to these minutes.

Aasheim reviewed correspondence from:

1. Verne House expressing appreciation for KEEP support.
2. Harvey Bryan to Senator Melcher requesting support of Title V and RC&D funding.
3. Aasheim to state legislators supporting the Office of Commerce and Small Business. Vincent and Cooney acknowledged letter and pledged support.
4. Aasheim to Montana's congressional delegation requesting support of funding for Title V. All four answered that they supported Title V and that it was being included.

5. Melcher, Marlenee and Baucus stating that RC&D funding was included at the level of 25 or 28 million dollars.
6. MSU President Tietz expressing appreciation for RAD's support.
7. Wm. A. Wolfe of US Forest Service stating that the 170,000 acre FS-BN land trade was being dropped and that trades will be considered on a case by case basis.
8. Senator Harold Dover expressing interest in gasahol.
9. Wallace Abbey regretting he could not attend this meeting.

Aasheim reported that RAD's letter to the legislators and Governor supporting CES & AES funding was ignored by them. EDAEM and KEEP were dropped from CES budget. A sheep specialist was added, a program not supported by RAD.

Roy Bjornson, Administrator of Montana's Department of Ag. Division of Plant Ind., reviewed the fertilizer check-off program. He is sure that some fertilizer comes in from Canada and other areas that is not reported and does not pay the tax. He reported that this legislature is reducing general appropriations to the Department of Agriculture and replacing it with earmarked funds such as inspection fees. He said that inspections catch some errors in fertilizer blends and that soil amendments and micro-nutrient fertilizers are a problem in registration.

Aasheim said he would see that Bjornsen was invited to be a member of the RAD Fertilizer Subcommittee.

Pete Fay, Chairman of the Weed Subcommittee, reported that the committee has adopted a plan of action. They are surveying the state to identify major weed problems. They plan to encourage biologic weed control research and to conduct a weed identification education program. They are interested in promoting a pesticide tax check-off program to get research and Extension weed control funds. They plan to revitalize the State Noxious Weed Association and to develop a directory of persons and groups who have a part to play in weed control.

Iman moved that the proposed plan of the Weed Subcommittee be approved. The motion was seconded and carried.

Mick Hager, Director of the Museum of the Rockies, said that the museum wants to portray the history of life and development in the Northern Rocky Mountain area. This should include agricultural history and development. They want to show the evolution of farm machinery; e.g., from scythe to self-propelled combine, and the inventions or adaptations that made each stage possible. They would also like to have enough land on which to demonstrate the operation of full sized machines. They are looking for land close to the museum. They hope that wealthy persons will include

bequests to the museum in their estate plans. Hager will prepare definite plans for development of an agricultural section in the museum and report back to RAD.

Al Koschube, Roosevelt County Commissioner, outlined the secondary road problem. He said a mile of road cost \$33,000 in 1952 and about \$200,000 in 1977. Inflation and higher standards caused the increase. He would like to see the federal standards relaxed for low-volume secondary roads.

Morris Billehus, Daniels County Commissioner, seconded Koschube's remarks. He said repair is very expensive. Seal and chip coating costs \$4,000 per mile for materials only. Road construction and repair costs have gone up and the legislature is reducing taxable valuation of some classes of property. This reduces tax revenue. Counties are in a financial bind.

Ron Richards, Director Montana Department of Highways, said that the federal appropriation for secondary roads is about the same level as in past years. He pointed out that some counties are not using all of their allocations. This causes the state to lose part of its federal funds, yet other counties need additional funds. The financial district law does not address needs. He thought federal standards were developed with eastern high-volume roads in mind. He doubts that lower standards will be accepted by the federal people. He believes the solution is more federal funds which could be made available after the Interstate Highway Program is complete in 1986, provided that the Highway Trust Fund is not allocated to mass transit or other transportation uses.

Ron Richards discussed the State Rail Plan. He said Phase 1 had been completed. Phase 11 must be completed by September 1, 1979. He reported that the legislature is considering bills to allow bonding for railroad rehabilitation.

John Coty of Senator Bauchus's office stated that rail abandonment is counter-productive of energy conservation. Rails move long haul freight at a fourth of the energy requirements of trucks. The US needs a rail policy. He attempted to present the Milwaukee's case for abandonment even though he doesn't subscribe to it. Briefly it is that the road is losing money, that revenue is declining, and maintenance costs increasing. Coty said he believed that potential freight revenue is present in volume large enough to support the Milwaukee if it would market its services aggressively. He said Milwaukee is deferring maintenance and taking boxcars and locomotives out of the state. He said there are three alternatives to abandonment: 1) stay in business and use federal funds to rehabilitate the railroad; 2) SORE; 3) Shippers' consortium take over the road. He urged RAD to inform congress and others about what it wants. He said freight rates would increase if the Milwaukee "folds up".

Fred Simpson of SORE (Save Our Railroad Employees) was a Milwaukee Railroad lawyer until he resigned. He said that Milwaukee's own study showed \$64 million added revenue if the railway went after it. He said lines West (of Minneapolis) was the profitable part of the roads operation, not lines

East. The western freight was long haul, 1,000 miles, while eastern freight was short haul of about 300 miles.

SORE prepared a viability study that showed \$8 million of coal revenue and great demand for grain shipment that was being overlooked. Pacific Rim countries ship to northwest ports for rail transshipment to the East instead of going through the Panama Canal because it is faster. He said the law favors reorganization over abandonment. According to Simpson the attitudes of certain groups favor liquidation. The holding company bought Milwaukee stock at \$10 and could get \$160 for it in liquidation. Bankers have loans to the road paying only 3/4 of 1% interest. They would like to get their money out. Attitudes of others, utilities, some West coast shippers and Montana favor reorganization. He said that 1) the viability study is done; 2) the acquisition study is being done by SORE; 3) the financial package must be put together, (a) the Burlington Northern and Union Pacific are not interested in doing this but other railroads might be, (b) a new company of shippers, employees and others might finance it with government help. Simpson stated that the big need, currently, is to let the bankruptcy court judge know that the road can survive and who wants it to survive.

Setterstrom moved that Aasheim prepare a resolution stating RAD's support of Milwaukee's continuance and send it to the appropriate persons, Aasheim to get help from Simpson & Coty. The motion was seconded and carried.

Larry Kiser, Vice President of Burlington Northern, said that grain used to be the number one commodity for Burlington Northern but coal is now. He explained the boxcar problem and Burlington Northern's efforts to get new cars. They own 10,000 boxcars and 11,000 covered hopper cars and lease 680 covered hoppers. They have 2,000 covered hoppers on order for 1979-1980. BN is considering the Hogeland branch and the Missoula to Wallace, Idaho branch for retirement. He said BN cannot approach Milwaukee about merger because of current court cases. BN is looking at some segments of the Milwaukee. He doubts that BN will raise rates if Milwaukee folds.

Hoffman reported that the legislature dropped EDAEM and KEEP from Extension's budget and added a Sheep Specialist. The budget will be little more than the current one.

The next meeting will be held in Bozeman on July 17 & 18. THERE WILL BE A SOCIAL EVENING ON THE 17TH FOR THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE AT THE AASHEIM CABIN IN GALLATIN CANYON.

The meeting adjourned at 5 PM.

Respectfully submitted,



Robert F. Bucher
Acting Secretary

RFB:njn
Attachment/

MONTANA STATE RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Torleif S. Andela
Ext. Director, Emeritus
Bozeman, Montana

February 14, 1979

Bob LeFevre, V. Ch.
U. S. Plywood
Missoula, Montana

TO: All Members of Senate Committee
on Finance and Claims and House
Appropriations Committee

Bernard Hageness, Pres.
Montana Farm Bureau Fed.
Bill, Montana

FROM: State Rural Areas Development Committee (RAD)

Jim Stephens, Pres.
Montana Farmers Union
Great Falls, Montana

RE: Matters Requiring Legislative Action Which are
Supported by the State Rural Areas Development
Committee

Jack Ihm, Pres.
Montana State Orange
Victor, Montana

On July 21, 1978, our Chairman wrote to each one of you who was on
these committees during the 1976 legislature and asked that you support
certain programs and positions. Members of our R.A.D. subcommittees
and executive committee testified before your Joint Committee on
University Appropriations on Tuesday, February 6, 1979.

Harvey Bryan
Businessman
Wolf Point, Montana

This letter is to ask again that you fund certain programs and positions
in the Cooperative Extension Service at Montana State University that
we have previously requested.

Keith Allard
Montana Farm
Billings, Montana

1. We believe that funding of the KEP program at some substantial
level is a good investment for the taxpayers of Montana. Out-of-state
travel could be curtailed unless the participants themselves would pay
that cost.

Elmer Coffey
Farmer
Butte, Montana

The support that this program has received from participants, who now
number over 1,100, we believe is unprecedented in the state of Montana.
Communication and leadership development, which are emphasized in this
program, are becoming increasingly important in the conduct of the
affairs of people, be they personal or public.

Carl H. Klem
Montana State Forest
Montana State University
Bozeman, Montana

2. For the past two legislative sessions, we have requested that the
position of Extension Forester be funded. This request has the support
of the Montana Association of Conservation Districts, the Soil Conserva-
tion Service, the School of Forestry at the University of Montana, the
State Forester, the Forest Service and the Montana Woodland Council.

George Frost
Farmer's Supply Co.
Great Falls, Montana

3. Our Committee requested that funds be appropriated for an Extension
Veterinarian during the 1976 legislative session. We are again re-
questing the funding of this position. The Montana Stockgrowers,
Montana Pork Producers, Montana Woolgrowers and Montana Dairymen all
recognize the need for such assistance. The personnel of the Montana

Jim G. Johnson
Montana Association of
Conservation Districts
Bozeman, Montana

Veterinary Research Laboratory and practicing veterinarians also support the establishment of such a position.

4. Farm policy is perhaps the most important factor in determining the income of farmers and ranchers. There is great need for greater participation and better understanding on the part of rural people, and others as well, in matters relating to farm policy.

Frustrations of farmers and ranchers with regard to farm policies are currently demonstrated by those involved in the National Agricultural Movement.

The State R.A.D. Committee feels that an Extension Economist with major responsibilities for educational programs in this area should be employed by the Montana Cooperative Extension Service and recommend that funds be appropriated for that purpose.

5. AGNET is a computerized system for assisting Montana people in improving their decision-making process in fields as varied as human nutrition and the purchase of farm and ranch equipment. It is a program with tremendous potential, it is already fairly well established and well-received by people who have used it. It will not survive when grant funds expire unless funds are appropriated to continue it.

We believe that most of your constituents who are familiar with what these program can do and have done will support you in your support of these positions and programs.

Bernard Harkness
Bernard Harkness, President
Montana Farm Bureau
Dell, Montana

Jim Stephens
Jim Stephens, President
Montana Farmers Union
Great Falls, Montana

Jack Iman
Jack Iman, President
Montana Grange
Victor, Montana

Bob LeProwse
Bob LeProwse
Champion Timberlands
Bonner, Montana

Absent
Dick Setterstrom, Retired
Rancher
Butte, Montana

Harvey Bryan
Harvey Bryan
Businessman
Wolf Point, Montana

Gordon Twedt
Gordon Twedt
Farmer-Businessman
Great Falls, Montana

Reith Williams
Reith Williams
Agricultural Representative
Montana Power Company
Billings, Montana

Terlief S. Aasheim
Terlief S. Aasheim, Chairman
State R.A.D. Committee

Gay Holliday
Gay Holliday, President
W.I.F.E.
Roundup, Montana

